

ESTABLISHED 1848

RURAL WORLD

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC.

Established 1848.

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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

HORACE J. COLMAN,
LEVI CHURCH, EDITORS.

Published every Wednesday, in Chemical building, corner of Eighth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo., at one dollar per year. Eastern office, New York City. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

While the RURAL WORLD is published at one dollar a year, it has temporarily allowed old subscribers to send actually NEW OR TRIAL subscribers with their own subscriptions at fifty cents a year, in order to largely increase the circulation and influence of the paper. This price is less than the cost of the white paper, presswork, folding, wrapping, mailing and preparing the postage, saying nothing of any other of the large expenses of maintaining offices, paying salaries and conducting such a paper in a large city. Renewals, unless accompanied by one or more NEW subscribers, must be at one dollar a year. All names are dropped as soon as subscriptions expire. The month named on the address tag, pasted on each issue, shows the month subscriptions expire, and renewals should be made two or three weeks before, so that names shall not drop out of list. It is gratifying to the proprietor to be able to state, in his half century's experience in conducting this paper, it has never enjoyed the patronage and prosperity it now does. Its circulation is increasing in a wonderful degree, and its advertising patronage, many of whom have used its columns for a quarter or a third of a century, are more than pleased with results. Let all our friends unite and press forward in extending its sphere of influence. It will do for others what it is doing for you, so get others to join the great RURAL WORLD army and receive the same benefit.

The Missouri State Fair, which will be held at Sedalia, September 9-13, will be greatly benefited by the more favorable weather now prevailing, and a large attendance is expected. We again urge upon RURAL WORLD readers throughout the state to do their utmost for the success of the Fair. In the two weeks intervening between this date and that of the opening of the Fair much can be done towards making a display of Missouri's farm products, such as will astonish the country in this drought year.

President McKinley has accepted an invitation to be present at the Pan-American Exposition on September 4 and 5. He will speak in the Stadium at 4:30 on the afternoon of the 5th. This is the largest structure in America, and it is expected that 25,000 people will hear President McKinley on this occasion. President's day is designated to be the greatest day in the history of the Exposition. Members of the President's Cabinet will be present; the Supreme Court and Diplomatic Corps, the heads of many Government departments, together with members of their respective staffs and a great many special features, arrangements for which have not as yet been fully completed.

It is very gratifying to be able to state that the general crop condition has been much improved since our last issue. True, the corn crop will be very much short of last year's crop. But since the first of August the weather conditions have been such that there has been improvement even in this crop, and the yield promises now to be better than was thought possible at that date. Late-sown forage crops are coming on rapidly and promise, with the corn fodder that will be secured, to make an abundance of winter forage. The stock of courage, too, has been largely augmented among our farmers, and this is worth millions. Let us not permit the supply of this commodity to diminish.

President D. R. Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, former Governor of Missouri, visited President McKinley last week at the latter's home in Canton, O. The visit was in connection with the St. Louis World's Fair in 1902.

Governor Francis in speaking of his visit, paid the following tribute to the President of the United States:

"I cannot refrain from again expressing now what I felt yesterday—that is, my great admiration for a man who, wielding the power of chief magistrate of this nation, lives in an unpretentious way in a small cottage in a small interior town, wholly without guards, driving about the country, stopping to talk to farmers and living as simply as a private citizen."

GETTING READY FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Stock breeders should note the call to members of live stock associations, printed on page 4 of this issue, to meet in St. Louis on Friday, August 30, for conference as to best methods to adopt to ensure a proper live stock exhibit at the St. Louis

World's Fair in 1902. This lead of the stock breeders should be followed by all agricultural organizations, and conferences be called at an early date looking to the securing of adequate agricultural exhibits.

It would have been well, it seems to us, to have arranged for meetings of representatives of all the various lines of agriculture at one time, each line organizing separately and holding a separate meeting, but arranging for an additional organization to be made up of a representative of each special interest. These representatives could be the mouthpieces of their respective organizations, and they as a body would be of great assistance to the Fair management in systematizing the agricultural interests and securing a magnificent agricultural display.

GRANGERS.

At the Pan-American Exposition.

The grangers and farmers of the country have a greater interest in the Pan-American Exposition than in any other large fair ever held. This is due principally to the activity of Mr. F. A. Converse, who has charge of the agricultural and live stock departments of the Exposition. Arrangements for the convenience and comfort of agriculturists and grangers are elaborate as to scope and complete in detail. The Grange Building is furnished with the usual accommodations in addition to which may be found on file more than one hundred agricultural, horticultural and live stock publications. The grangers of the country have signified their appreciation by arranging special days, and a great number of excursions emanating from all points of the compass. As there are 60,000 grangers in New York State alone, and they have extended their privileges in a general invitation to all agriculturists, the grange week, commencing August 26, is expected to develop some of the largest crowds of the season.

October 10 has been set aside as a special National Grange Day, when a special invitation is extended to their farmer friends all over the country, and the result is expected to be unprecedented in the attendance of farmers and those interested in agricultural pursuits. New York State Grange day is August 28, when excursions will be run over every road that reaches Buffalo. These special trains will all run direct to the Exposition Grounds, thereby avoiding confusion or delay in transferring from one car to another after reaching the city. Visitors will be assigned to their boarding-houses by applying at the Grange Building on the grounds.

THE BUSINESS OF FARMING

Calls for the Use of Business Characteristics.

When adversity has touched one, he is little inclined to accept counsel, however kindly the spirit in which it is given. The farmers of this Central West are in need of the greatest sympathy, and though the advice to exercise business characteristics may now seem to imply a charge of neglect of opportunities and of not using the best methods in farming operations, yet the suggestions herein made are prompted by a desire to aid. Farmers may think there is so little to business with that the strict principles that are the earmarks of success are this year not worth the while. On the contrary, there is the greater need to know what one is really doing.

The calculations made by Mr. Ed. Hosmer as to the most economical use of his skim milk (see his article on page 2) impresses us as making farming a business and not a mere makeshift. Some are prone to think that they are economical when they deny themselves even some necessities, and there are times when this is proper; but knowing how much we spend, how much we save, and what we do without is not all there is to the business of farming. Knowing what feed will result in the best returns when fed is getting at the real thing. This knowledge will enable one to keep the stock to the best advantage with the feed that he can raise the cheapest. It may cause a farmer to see that the crops he is now growing are grown at a loss.

To farm profitably means knowing, not only the market value of a crop, but its manurial value (see Mr. Hosmer's letter on "Barnyard Manure," this page); its nutritive value and what animals will make the best use of it.

Think you not that our farm boys should be educated as well as those who enter the professions and mercantile life? In such times as these through which farmers are passing, by positive knowledge of the crops they are growing, judicious sales could be made of stock and equally judicious use made of feed.

This view of the subject should not discourage those who have been reared on farms where due appreciation of such facts has not been had. There are valuable works on all lines of farming that make these topics plain. Note that Mr. Hosmer has been reading Henry's Feeds and Feeding, Peer's Soiling and Ensilage and other up-to-date agricultural books. He reads, too, the RURAL WORLD and probably many other farm papers, and admits that he gets suggestions from our correspondents which he makes use of in his business. And by being a reader and thinking farmer he has been able in this year of disaster to so many thou-

sand farmers, to make the \$16,000 he has invested in the farming business yield a good interest.

And note one further fact that appears in Mr. Hosmer's letters: He does not assume to know farming so well that there is nothing for him to learn—he is ready to ask questions and for advice from other RURAL WORLD readers.

Then, reader, do not forget that our agricultural colleges and experiment stations stand ready to give assistance to those who will make their needs for information known. Call upon them and use the bulletins which are so freely distributed, and much aid will be secured.

THE SILO VS. THE SHREDDER.

An Indian Territory correspondent wants to know if we would advise him to build a silo in which to save corn fodder for 25 to 50 head of stock.

While we think highly of ensilage as a stock food, and that a silo as a means of saving forage crop is an excellent thing, a silo is not so essential in connection with general farm stock as with dairy cows. With a herd of 25 cows, we think it would pay well to build a silo, and by this means save the corn fodder in this succulent condition that is so essential to a good milk flow. We are not so sure that it would pay to go to much expense for a silo and ensilage cutting machinery for general farm stock, and in a country like the Indian Territory.

For a general farmer who has a bunch of 25 to 50 head of stock to winter largely on corn fodder, and who wants to handle his corn fodder easily, cheaply, and to the best advantage, a corn shredder is the first essential. Of course, the corn can be cut and put in the shock by hand, but it is very hard work as we know from many a day's experience, and the machine will do it faster and cheaper. Once in the shock the crop is safe until it is well cured out, and has lost its enormous weight of water, which, while it does give value to the food, makes the handling of the green corn costly because of its weight. On a pinch, the fodder can remain in the shock and field until wanted, but it is losing in value the longer it is exposed to the weather, and it is more economical to house the fodder as soon as it is well cured. If a shredder is available or, lacking that, a threshing machine, and the fodder is run through the machine and into a mow in the barn, or even stacked out of doors and covered with straw hay or straw, it will be found to be excellent stock food, and particularly if the corn has a good sprinkling of nubbins. It should be cut while the stalks and leaves are yet green.

We will give in an early issue some information on how to build cheap silos for the benefit of those who want to build one.

HOW TO SEED ALFALFA.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In your paper of August 7, Mr. R. T. Rhoads wishes to know how to grow alfalfa, and the kind of land best suited to it. The best land is sandy loam with dry surface. Plow the land deep in October or November. Leave it in that condition until about the middle of April, then plow with a stirring plow, not deep. Harrow until the soil is mellow and there are no clods. Sow the seed broadcast, using about 15 pounds per acre. Then harrow again and roll with a roller until the surface is smooth and there are no clods.

About June 15 see whether weeds or grass are coming up. Run over it with a mower and let the clippings lie on the ground. If weeds come again, use the mower in the same way. Allow no stock to be on it in winter, you will then find the most successful growth you ever saw. The books recommend drilling, but I have tried both ways and prefer to sow broadcast. WM. M'L. Otco Co., Neb.

BARNYARD MANURE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Mr. Turner thinks the Tennessee Experiment Station puts an extremely low valuation on barnyard manure in estimating its value at 40 cents per ton. He says "the lowest estimate we have seen placed upon such is \$1.25." Prof. Henry tells us that the value of farm manure depends upon the feed given, and upon the animal to which the feed is supplied. Peer in his book on soiling says that clover hay has a manurial value of \$3.75 per ton; timothy, \$3.40; wheat bran, \$2.25; cottonseed meal, \$2. These are largely our feeds through the winter. A neighbor roughs his stock through the winter round his stock stack. Straw has a manurial value of \$2.50 per ton. Has not our barnyard manure a value more than four times that of his? Ours is hauled out daily; his in the spring. Ours is saturated with urine; his with water from all the storms of winter. Eliminate the water from his loads and ours will have five times the weight. We put about 20 loads to the acre; to get equal results ought he not to use over 600? This neighbor thinks barnyard manure does little good in this part of Missouri. Last year our corn fertilized from our dairy barn, made 90 bushels per acre on our poorest soil. We hired it cut, and the party, after working about an hour, said that our corn was too big for his machine (a new corn harvester) and quit. Was not 40 cents per ton a big price for our neighbor's manure pile? Is not ours cheap at \$1.25?

We had a field of wheat that our neighbor

said would yield 40 bushels per acre. It lodged so badly that it made about 30. Lodging is our trouble in raising wheat. After reading Mr. Turner's articles we are inclined to think it due to an excess of nitrogen in our manure pile. We shall try potash and bone meal this fall. We shall use them separate and mixed in order to learn what is needed.

Perhaps it would be a good plan to purchase a manure shredder, as the machine ought to get the manure even on the ground. Perhaps it could be gauged to cover twice the area; maybe we are wasting our manure by using too much. Animals can be overfed, why not our crops damaged in the same way? There are no manure spreaders in this country, and I would like to have some of the RURAL WORLD readers who have used them tell us if they think they are profitable machines to purchase. We have never seen one in operation.

Some of your readers may be able to tell us how to prevent wheat from lodging. When this farm was rented, years ago, we had no trouble, but the yield did not average over seven or eight bushels per acre. We do not care to drift in that direction to cure the evil. Webster Co., Mo. ED. HOSMER.

SEEING AND DOING THE BEST.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. So with our dry spell of weather, while it has been very hard on everybody, and more especially the farmer, we hope that its effects will not be altogether on the side of loss. We have not seen a chinch bug since the middle of June, and the few apples and peaches we have examined are free of worms, and we hope the plum curculio and canker worm have had such a setback that it will take them a long time to recover. A great many noxious weeds have failed to make seed, which, with the opportunity afforded the farmer to kill them, will make our fields cleaner and more productive. These, with other benefits derived from the drought, will help to call our attention from the losses which are fearful to contemplate.

Our individual loss runs well up in the hundreds of dollars. The one item of grass seed sown last spring alone exceeds \$100, to say nothing of the loss of the use of the ground another year, while the losses from the failure of other crops and the possible destruction of meadows already well set, make an array of figures on the wrong side of the ledger, that is discouraging, to say the least. However, we are grateful that it is no worse.

We had a fine rain Friday night, August 9. There is more humidity in the air. The whistle and roar of passing trains can be distinctly heard; low hanging clouds denote more rain, and we hope the drought of 1901 is a thing of the past.

We are husbanding all our resources—cutting hay and feed wherever possible, and hope the losses and disappointments may not be as great as they seem. Vernon Co., Mo. C. A. BIRD.

A TENNESSEE TEST ACRE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: On our test acre there were planted the following crops:

Corn, five varieties—Early Longfellow, Hickory King, Sweet Corn (Maine), Golden Combination and Kaffir corn. The first named was the earliest by about one week; and while it did not grow so luxuriantly as did the Hickory King, I think it will bear better acquaintance, and if we live I intend to plant some next year. As a quick grower and a good producer the Hickory King stands first, while in quality of feed the Sweet Corn excels all others. The Golden Combination does not seem to do well in our latitude. Kaffir corn is good, but has proved a slow grower and not so desirable in other respects. Therefore Hickory King, Early Longfellow and Maine Sweet Corn are the varieties I intend to plant another year.

OATS—Of these I planted one-eighth bushel of Lincoln, and also one-half bushel of our Lincoln spring oats. The first named has proved a good grower, strong stalk and while these oats are not shelled yet, I feel safe in saying that the yield will be satisfactory. The spring oats I sowed for hay only. The best block in the patch—47½ square feet—weighed and had just 19 pounds; when well cured it weighed seven pounds. This was cut just as all were nicely headed out—no grain formed. According to the experiment in producing oat hay we would have a fraction over three tons per acre. This block had a generous dressing of barn lot manure two years ago, was farmed every year since with no other fertilizer of any kind since then.

FORAGE—Teeslote is a good producer, but has proved rather a slow grower. Pennicula not so good, but shall have another trial.

"Billion" dollar grass (Salzer's) we will likely not plant another year. Brome grass and alfalfa proved a failure—probably on account of the drought that succeeded the planting. Rape has not proved so profitable, but for pigs, in the absence of clover, is very good indeed.

POTATOES—"Billion" dollar potatoes were a failure. Six weeks potatoes were very good. Maggie Murphy and Carman No. 3 are late for our season and latitude, but I intend to give both a trial another year.

I must not omit to state that all my planting was done fully one month late—

the oats quite six weeks late. I must hire all work of that kind done, and this puts me at the mercy, time and convenience of others. My little place is "cropped" for shares—tenant or renter delivers me one-third in the barn, except the fodder, which I take care of at my expense.

I think I underestimated the value of Kaffir corn. It is a good crop in a country subject to drought; and also Lincoln oats showed no sign of rust, though sown very late. LAWRENCE CO., TENN.

NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: August 12, 5 p. m., and the forty-second day of our burning drought. We mowed tobacco until 9 a. m., then down and moved a 10x18 foot hen house. The work is all done but part of the roof, and we are out of shingle nails, but one of the boys is going to his band meeting to-night and will get a supply.

Ten miles from us farmers are offering to give away pigs of 30 to 50 pounds, and one man offered to throw in an old sow or two. A neighbor came along this afternoon and spoke of the 1884 drought which S. R. M. of Bates county, Mo., writes of in the RURAL WORLD of Aug. 7. Neighbor says he had 30 hogs that year, to which he fed 150 bushels of oats, then bought a field of corn and fed them that, and finally sold them for less money than he could have got in June. I have often heard my father say that he drove from Mayville, Ky., to Fox Springs the August of 1884, and that there were no crops along the entire route of 75 miles; in many places people carried drinking water as far as two miles. This season our springs and wells are holding out better than could be expected.

A COWPEA LESSON.—Hindsight is better than foresight. If I had put in five or six acres of cowpeas in June I would be ready to take in some of those pigs which are given away or sold at a low price. "What fools we mortals be!" We had land lying vacant and land which needs the enrichment the cowpeas would have given it; that land is covered to-day with a scant growth of weeds and wild grass, while it might have been carrying six or eight good-sized hogs per acre. We look with satisfaction on our half acre of drilled sorghum and our 12 rows of "feed cane," as these put us in shape to endure several weeks more of drought. Our first picking of Warren's Extra Early cowpeas was made to-day, and the boys got three bushels of pods from 10 rows 2½ feet long. The short, erect stalks fairly bristle with pods from those just out of the bloom to others nearly ripe, and one can readily see that they would furnish an immense crop of hog feed. I have seen navy beans which made 30 bushels per acre, and I judge that our cowpeas will make fully as much. The neighbor I wrote of has 108 acres of land and has 16 head of cattle; he made a failure in wheat, has no hay, 140 dozen of oats, and his corn is in very bad condition. To make matters worse, he has 41 pigs 10 days old and 30 head of older hogs. At one side of his farm lies a six-acre plot in nothing but weeds; he has always doubted the value of cowpeas, but to-day he said, "Lyon, if I had put in \$10 in work and \$10 in seed cowpeas in June, I would be just \$150 better off to-day." This is "hindsight," but let us make it "foresight" next summer. These dry seasons are bound to come once in a few years, and we will lose nothing by being ready for them even if they do not come.

PLUCK VS. LUCK.—It does one good to note the "grit" of Missouri farmers as evidenced, page 24, in the letters of Bros. May, Rhodes, Sken, Whinery, S. R. M., Calhoun, Wade, Geer and Yoder. We feel sure that all those friends are feeling more hopeful by this time as crab grass and other late growing fall grasses nearly always make some pasture in fall. My timothy is nearly all dead in the stubble, yet to-day I see quite a good growth of crab grass and it makes good pasture, even after frost comes. One of the greatest losses sustained by farmers both in Ohio and the more western states is the loss of clover seedling. On all the drought stricken land these must be a failure, and next May and June all of us who have no old pastures will miss the one year seedling.

PERMANENT PASTURES.—There is another argument in favor of this system in farming. The permanent pasture, divided into three fields, would sustain more stock in such a season as this, than double the amount of land pastured under the prevailing system of rotation. Of course, I am an earnest advocate of rotation of crops as well as of pasture, but I do not favor pasture as part of the crop rotation, or field crops as part of the pasture rotation.

There is a 30-acre field half a mile from my house that has carried since May 1, 45 head of sheep, five horses and four cattle. This field would have cut at least 45 tons of hay and would have sold to-day for \$9 per ton in stack, the wool from the sheep sold for \$24 and 14 lambs sold for \$44. The field is as bare as a road and next week the stock goes on another 30-acre field to eat out the little bit of grass and clover the drought has left. In six months this stock will have eaten every vestige above ground on 60 acres of fairly good land, and \$900 will cover the income from the stock, as the 10 lambs left would bring \$30 to-day. Had the first 30 acres been sown down with a variety of grasses and fenced into three fields, the land would have carried the stock over

the season better than it and the 30 acres they will begin on next week.

An acre or two of sorghum to be fed in case of drought like this must be provided under the permanent pasture system, but the cost of growing and feeding this is not to be compared with the "crops and pasture" system when the benefits of the permanent pasture are fully considered.

FALL PASTURE.—If I had to choose between oats and rye for full pasture I would sow the oats. Oats sown Sept. 1-15 will make good and rapid growth, attaining fair size much sooner than rye. One objection I have to rye sown early is, it often becomes badly infested with Hessian fly and is a menace to adjoining wheat fields. I made the above statement some three years ago in answering a query in the RURAL WORLD, and an entomologist wrote me "You are mistaken, Hessian fly does not attack rye." I knew that I was not mistaken, and now no entomologist disputes the fact that the fly often seriously damages the rye sown early. Let me suggest that our readers try spring barley sown about the time mentioned above. The spring barley makes more rapid growth than either rye or oats, and stands frosts much better than the oats. Rye must be depended on for spring pasture by many people the coming year; we would not sow it too early for this purpose; if it is not pastured during winter and has fair snow protection, it will soon afford pasture after the first warm days come.

CULTIVATION.—Note what S. R. M. says, page 24, concerning this matter. You know that "all signs fall in dry weather," and may not the same be true of theories and systems? The largest stalk of sorghum and of corn I have seen this year, and they are bright, fresh and green despite the burning sun, grow in ground which has not been broken for 12 years, and right in an old cattle path. August 15.—We were cheered by an inch of rain last night and to-day, and it still looks showery. Rain was too late to do corn much good, but it will make some tobacco for us. Although this drought only lasted 45 days, it causes more loss than any previous one on record.

HAY.—Say to the gentleman who wrote me concerning hay that No. 1 timothy is selling at \$8 loose in stack. Corn is 75c; wheat, 70c; oats, 40c; rye, 70c, and an offer of 70c for barley; potatoes, \$1.50; peaches, 50c to 75c; apples 30c to 50c; eggs, 10c; butter, 12c; lard, 9c; chickens, young 12, old 7c; hogs \$5.50 per cwt. Southern Ohio. C. D. LYON.

LINCOLN CO. (MO.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It is still dry, yes, very dry. Pastures are dried up. Ridge corn will not make even good fodder, let alone corn. Apples and peaches are wilted on the trees and falling off badly. There are no vegetables; yes, a few little potatoes and onions. Water is scarce with most of the people. Two water trains composed of farm wagons pass my place daily to the creek for water. Some are hustling around to borrow a little money with which to buy corn; others are selling off their stock at sacrifice prices, while your humble scribe is plodding along in the same old rut hoping for the best.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.—Now for the bright side. For some of us there will be some corn in the creek bottoms. Grass was half a crop; oats, three-quarters of a crop; wheat averages from 15 to 25 bushels per acre, and is of excellent quality, having been kept over from last year; there are also some old oats and corn in the neighborhood yet. Most of us have sowed turnip seed, which is lying in the dust yet.

I am going to sow 12 acres of cheat this week in the corn field for pasture. I will plow it in with a one-horse five-tooth cultivator. I am told by those that have tried it, that it will beat rye 50 per cent for pasture. I will not sell my wheat for 62 cents and pay 68 for corn, but will feed the cheat first.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.—I believe this drought will be a blessing in disguise to many. The drought of 1881 taught me lessons I will never forget. It taught me to be more frugal and how to economize, and this will likely teach others the same lessons. JAMES JACKSON.

A GOOD ROADS CONGRESS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The office of Public Road Inquiries is in receipt of a call for an International Good Roads Congress, to be held in the city of Buffalo, state of New York, September 16-21, 1901. The call is issued by the National Good Roads Association of the United States, and the objects of the Congress are fully set forth in the call, a copy of which is inclosed herewith.

The National Good Roads Association, in co-operation with the Illinois Central Railroad and this office, has just completed a very successful good roads campaign in the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois. Over twenty (20) miles of earth, gravel and stone roads were built and several large, enthusiastic conventions held. Thousands of people flocked to see the practical work of the "Good Roads Train" and to participate in the deliberations of these conventions. This work has aroused great interest and enthusiasm throughout the country for better roads, and the Buffalo Congress will fur-

ther promote this interest. I, therefore, trust that you will be able to attend and participate in the proceedings, and that the purpose of the Congress may be fully attained. Very respectfully, MARTIN DODGE, Director. Washington, D. C.

SHALL WE BUILD SILOS?

Editor RURAL WORLD: I have been reading the good old RURAL WORLD for 15 years and have been reaping the benefit of the editor's and brother farmers' writings without contributing anything myself. I will begin in the usual selfish manner by asking a few questions for my own and the neighborhood's interest. Will it pay to build a silo to keep green fodder for a small amount of stock, say 25 to 50 head of cattle and horses? If so, how should a cheap silo be built? Straight timber, clapboards and limestone rocks are the cheapest material. Or would it be better to cut and cure the fodder? We know nothing about a silo in this country. We are badly hurt by the drought here in the territory, but nothing to compare with the greater portion of Missouri and Arkansas. Wheat here is an average crop. The better half of the corn crop will make from 10 to 20 bushels per acre, and the other half from a peck to five bushels. We are blessed with water and our range and stock is looking fairly well, but it is cheap on account of the shortage of corn and oats. JACK NELSON. Ind. Ter.

A TENNESSEE LETTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The severe drought was broken on the 4th and 5th of the present month by a good rain; and again to-day by a very heavy rain. Many fields of early corn will amount to nothing, not even good fodder. Some of the late planted corn will do better; but we will have a very short crop this year. Late potatoes are poor. Garden truck is badly injured. Those who have lived here for many years, say they have not seen vegetables so scarce and poor on this market as now. Corn is 70 cents per bushel; wheat, 61 cents; oats, 41 cents; potatoes, 81. Watermelons are plenty, but small; the hay crop was good here, so also were wheat, oats and rye. There will be some cow pea hay, but the drought has injured it. Sorghum and millet suffered from a lack of moisture.

The RURAL WORLD is a welcome visitor at our house, and is read by young and old alike. I have often wondered how so many families could live without the good influence that comes from reading just such papers as the RURAL WORLD. But how few homes have these papers as compared to the many homes all over this land? Long live the RURAL WORLD, and may its good influence never grow less. ASA MARKEE. Knox Co., Tenn.

EAST TENNESSEE NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: East Tennessee is particularly fortunate in being able to boast of at least an average of crops. All considered, meadows, wheat and oats are good. Some corn and forage plants are slightly damaged, but copious, general rains before the growing periods have passed will develop a much better showing than many think. On the whole our farmers have nothing of which to complain, at least of the weather.

We have corn where the soil was good; and shallow cultivation was kept up persistently and in such fields the corn fired but little, if any; while we see many fields with the lower leaves brown and about one-fourth of the tassels dead. Hogs are very scarce, good ones bringing 6c. Cattle and sheep are low, 2½c to 3c. Horses and mules are in some demand, at fair prices, corn 75c; wheat, 65c; oats, 35c; hay, 60c per cwt.; eggs, 12½c.

MAPLEHURST

LETTER BOX.

DOUGLASS CO., OREGON.—Harvest is over and threshing well under way. The yield is only fair—from eight to thirty bushels per acre. Good wheat is selling at about 48 cents; oats at 27 cents sacked. Half an inch of rain fell on the 7th inst.—the first in two or three months. The rain was preceded by a week or more of hot weather, the mercury reaching 102 degrees on several days. Grass is dried up, except perhaps in the mountains. AUG. 12. O. E. S.

GREENE COUNTY, S. W. MO.—We have had good rains recently. Clear Creek, on which we live, had a rise of four feet on last Sunday evening. Farmers are busy breaking ground for wheat. Pastures have changed from brown to green. The farmers of Missouri are all right if we will take care of what is in sight and create all we can in the way of pasture. Let the farmers save all straw and fodder. Mr. Editor, we will be glad to have you give us all information in regard to best machinery and best way of caring for fodder. Our corn is generally four to six feet high. We want to get at the cheapest and best way to handle the fodder crop. J. K. GILMORE.

Henry Ward Beecher used to tell a story about a priest in the olden time who was called to bless the field of a poor farmer prior to the planting. He came and after surveying the soil remarked to the agriculturist: "Praying won't do here; what you want is manure."

The Dairy

MISSOURI OLEO CASES.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture held in St. Louis, Aug. 7, R. L. Wright, one of the oleo inspectors of St. Louis, made a report of the work done in St. Louis, by which it was shown that the nine cases that were pending in the courts of this city were continued until Aug. 14.

Mr. Wright offered his resignation as inspector, and it was accepted. Five new cases have been filed under the law as amended by the last legislature, by Inspector John Wilkinson, and are set for trial early in September.

The oleo inspector for Kansas City, Frank Yeoman, reported that there were now but 17 oleo licenses in force, against 47 when he took charge of the work in that city. Eight cases have been filed in Kansas City, one in the Federal court for a violation of the Federal law.

A GRAND GUERNSEY GATHERING.

At the Pan-American, Sept. 13, 1901.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club, the Guernsey Breeders' Association of Philadelphia and the Western Guernsey Breeders' Association will have a union meeting at the Pan-American Exposition Sept. 14, 1901.

The Guernseys will be judged on the morning of that day. Both the American and the Western Guernsey Breeders' Associations are arranging special excursions for their members, and it is hoped this will be the grandest Guernsey gathering ever held.

Particulars can be had of Wm. H. Caldwell, Secretary A. G. C. C., Peterboro, N. H.

Wm. B. Harvey, Secretary G. B. A., West Grove, Pa.

Charles L. Hill, Secretary W. G. B. A., Rosedale, Wis.

THE DAIRY TEST.

At the Pan-American Exposition.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In the prolonged record of the cows at the Pan-American Model Dairy many contingencies arise that tend to modify the figures in this report; some cows are fresh, while others are not; some are not milked and some have suffered from the extreme heat of June and July to an unusual degree. It will be noticed that the amount of feed consumed varies considerably, this is due in great measure to the difference in weight of the different animals, as some of the cows are under 700 pounds, while others are large enough to furnish material for a barbecue. Instances are not infrequently where one cow consumes more feed and gives more milk than another of the same weight.

Some farmers prefer a small cow, caring nothing for any qualities except milk; others want milk that is rich in butter, while still a few others want milking qualities that will produce a large amount of casein, as they value the cow according to the amount of cheese that she will produce. Successful farmers study conditions, markets, and make their arrangements accordingly. A cow is regarded as a machine that is designated for a special purpose, and is treated accordingly.

It is the desire of Mr. Converse to present the different sides of this question in an unbiased, all-round, thoroughly substantial manner and to let the farmers of the United States and Canada know the results. It is impossible in a printed report to include all the different details that are essential to a thorough understanding of a question that has so many sides; enough, however, is given to interest the general public, proof of which is made manifest every day by the crowds who throng the model dairy and the great numbers who are continually asking questions concerning the favorites whose acquaintance they have made through these reports and the editorial comments thereon that they have read in the papers.

HERBERT SHEARER, Bazaar Building, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1901.

THE DROUGHT AND DAIRYING

In Southwest Missouri.

Editor RURAL WORLD: How will the drought affect us financially? Our dairy herd was on winter feed by the middle of June. It looked like 9 months of feeding here in Southwest Missouri. All of our wheat was put in the barn to be fed in the sheaf to take the place of a short crop of hay. We will raise little or no corn. Drouth will damage us about as follows:

Wheat fed in sheaf \$ 400
1,200 bushels wheat to replace lost corn crop 500
Old hay purchased early part of drouth at \$5.00 per ton 200
Higher price of bran over last year 800

..... \$2,300
Last year at this time we got our bran delivered at 60 cents per hundred; now we are paying 81 cent per hundred and have to haul it eight miles.

Timely rains greened up our early corn, making it good fodder. Our pastures begin to look green. This will make our fodder last twice as long. The rain that put life into our corn crop made the fodder this year of more value than the fodder and 50 bushels of corn per acre were lost. Had the later rains missed us as it has the eastern part of our country, our damage would have been about \$1,200 greater. Thanks to our dairy, even this year, we will live and make a good interest on the \$16,000 invested in our business; still it goes against the grain to work a year just for grub.

FEEDING SKIM MILK.—Would it not be a good plan to drop hogs the coming year? We have some over 1,600 pounds of skim milk per day. In 1,000 pounds of skim milk there are 48 pounds of protein. We buy bran to get protein. In 400 pounds of bran we have about 48 pounds of protein. Bran is \$1 per 100 pounds. By feeding our skim milk to our cows we should save in bran \$4 per day and in corn \$2.50.

Hood Farm Milk Fever Cure (Improved Schmidt Treatment) saves the lives of the most valuable cows. Can be applied after the cow is unconscious. Three treatments, \$2.50. Sent to any railroad express point in the United States, \$2.75.

C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

to balance up skim milk fed to hogs not less than \$2. Is it possible to make \$6 per day by feeding three bushels of corn and 1,600 pounds of skim milk to hogs? Corn in this country is higher than wheat, the price of the latter being about three cents over St. Louis' price. Wilcox feeds his skim milk to his cows. His herd has a record of over 400 pounds of butter per cow per year.

E. HOSMER, Webster Co., Mo.

THE MODEL DAIRY.

At the Pan-American Exposition.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The ideal September weather that prevailed during the last week in July and first week in August gave our cows an impetus that was astonishing to many people, and enabled them to overcome to a considerable extent the shrinkage that the previous hot weather had caused. Never have I known herdsmen to make more effort in behalf of their charges than did ours during the hot spell to hold the flow of milk up to the normal. The great majority of dairymen fail to appreciate the fact that it pays to make their herds comfortable.

We are about to begin feeding green corn, and it is with great reluctance that we do so; in this case it is because the silage is gone. Dairy men who have silos will understand the situation; those without them cannot get into silo company too soon. For the benefit of the latter I will say there is no supplementary feed to be had at anywhere near the cost of silage that will produce equal results.

Our silage was put up several miles from the Exposition grounds last season. Mr. Converse, Superintendent of Live Stock and Dairy Products, has now made arrangement to put up a silo near the Model Dairy, for use during the remainder of the season.

J. FRED SCHLAPPI, Supt. of Feeds, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOW TO RAISE THE CALF.

From the Standpoint of the Cheese Factory Patron.

(Paper by L. S. McClellan at Ohio Dairymen's Meeting.)

The cheese factory patron expects to raise what is to be his future dairy stock, on what and some product of the farm. He generally prefers early spring calves. The nearer they are of one age the better they will respond to the same treatment. As the first essential in raising a valuable dairy animal is to have a good, stout calf in the beginning, the dam should not be milked for at least two months. The cow and new calf deserve the most absolute quiet and rest for three or four days, after which the cow may be with the other cattle a part of each day and the calf put with the older ones, if there are any, where it will become accustomed to its future surroundings and learn to eat shelled corn and oats mixed, pound for pound, in a trough, accessible to all. If a rack containing the best of clover hay is near, it will soon learn the value of hay as a roughage. Fodder or straw may be appreciated, but cannot take the place of clover.

We think best to leave the cow and calf together at night, only after the first few days, and never allow the calf to follow away from the stable; also that it is best for both, that the milk be taken in the natural way for two weeks, as it does the calf more good than if fed from a bucket or trough.

When we consider the complexity of the calf's digestive apparatus and realize that cattle with good digestion are seldom ailing, it seems of the utmost importance that no sudden change be made in its diet, and that it should have the best known nourishment until it is about two weeks old, when it is to be subjected to the great and premature change called weaning, when it is to be permanently penned with the other calves, a strap put around its neck to help in handling until it learns to drink, after which a little whey is added to the milk, and the calf is then to be weaned each day until it is three or four weeks old, when they takes the place of milk altogether. Clean salt and fresh water, which are generally omitted, will be found beneficial. When pasture is abundant the grain may be omitted until the approach of cold weather, when it should be fed twice a day. The average calf learns to eat grain at about two weeks of age, and it may not be wrong to consider that whenever it is not increasing in weight that it is fed at a loss.

The idea that when a calf is fat enough for feed that it should go to the butcher is often right, for if left so very long, the action of heart, lungs, and other internal organs will be impaired. Too many men seem to have the opinion that the best of dairy cows are raised from calves which have been stunted when young and, unfortunately, some practice letting them go half-starved, and little realizing that they are losing themselves more in the end than it would cost to keep the calf well fed and in good condition.

We are sorry to say that we have witnessed cases where calves have been raised apparently on "God's love" and still developed to be good cows, but the reverse is generally the rule.

There is no domestic animal that needs better care, or which will respond more surely to the money invested than the source of our great cheese industry—the calf.

The editors of "Hoard's Dairymen" do not agree with Mr. McClellan in the statement that it is best for both the dairy cow and the dairy calf, that the latter should take its nourishment in the natural way, for the first two weeks of its life. On the contrary, they believe that it injures the usefulness of the cow, and is likely to retard the development of the calf when taken from its dam.

SOME OLEOMARGARINE MANUFACTURERS are apparently no more loath to defraud the United States Government than they are the general public. Very recently internal revenue officers seized the \$15,000 plant and its contents of the Union Produce Company located at Somerset, Pa., it being alleged that the internal revenue laws had been violated, nor any revenue tax paid on the oleomargarine manufactured. But it is, under present conditions, much easier to sell oleo for and as butter thereby defrauding the consumer, than it is to defraud Uncle Sam. The Government can and does successfully cope with this kind of law violation, but the consumer will, in many places, continue to get oleomargarine when he asks and pays for butter—at least until the Groul bill becomes a law.—New York Produce Review.

THE WEEK'S WORK IN THE MODEL DAIRY.

AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 6.

Name of Cow.	SHORTHORNS.		AYRSHIRE.		JERSEY.		DUTCH BELTED.		FRENCH-CANADIAN.	
	Amount of Milk.	Per Cent of Fat.	Amount of Milk.	Per Cent of Fat.	Amount of Milk.	Per Cent of Fat.	Amount of Milk.	Per Cent of Fat.	Amount of Milk.	Per Cent of Fat.

14th Princess of Thule.....	210.3	3.85	9.53	23.38	.23	.76	1.21	1.17		
Daisy D.....	220.0	3.55	9.18	23.30	.22	.71	1.19	1.11		
Miss Molly.....	255.0	3.5	10.50	2.63	.23	.76	1.21	1.42		
Queen Bess.....	231.0	3.9	10.50	2.65	.24	.76	1.23	1.41		
Rose Third.....	244.3	3.3	9.19	23.30	.22	.76	1.21	1.09		
Total.....	1,160.6		45.28	112.96	1.12	3.84	6.26	\$6.21		

Meg.....	256.4	3.3	11.46	23.87	.23	.71	1.25	\$1.62		
Tidy Abberkirk.....	239.3	3.7	10.32	2.63	.23	.71	1.25	1.38		
Inka Mercedes.....	231.5	3.1	10.28	2.57	.23	.71	1.24	1.33		
Huida Wayne Aggie.....	232.4	3.3	11.00	2.75	.23	.71	1.25	1.50		
Beauty of Norval.....	204.9	3.45	12.33	3.08	.23	.71	1.24	1.84		
Total.....	1,458.5		55.59	133.90	1.45	3.84	6.32	\$7.47		

Kirsty Wallace.....	243.1	3.7	10.32	2.63	.23	.71	1.25	\$1.75		
Lady Flora.....	221.7	3.1	8.86	2.22	.24	.61	1.26	1.41		
Alice Second.....	216.8	4.05	10.52	2.58	.23	.61	1.26	1.59		
Betsy.....	256.0	3.65	10.59	2.75	.23	.61	1.26	1.85		
Pearl.....	248.9	3.8	10.90	2.73	.23	.61	1.26	1.83		
Total.....	1,151.9		51.56	122.96	1.16	3.84	6.41	\$8.52		

Cirsey.....	211.8	4.55	11.33	23.83	.23	.64	1.21	\$1.85		
Primrose Pinks.....	184.9	5.9	12.83	3.21	.23	.64	1.21	2.07		
Queen May.....	215.5	4.3	10.39	2.60	.23	.64	1.21	1.81		
Rexina.....	216.6	4.4	11.21	2.80	.23	.64	1.21	1.90		
Mossy.....	216.6	4.4	11.21	2.80	.23	.64	1.21	1.90		
Total.....	1,088.1		57.45	124.36	1.15	3.84	6.37	\$9.90		

Vegia.....	188.6	4.05	10.31	23.58	.23	.64	1.21	\$1.77		
Cassiopeia.....	223.8	4.1	11.55	2.80	.23	.64	1.21	1.90		
Mary Marshall.....	196.8	5.45	12.55	3.15	.21	.64	1.21	2.32		
Medora Fern.....	175.9	4.5	9.93	2.48	.25	.64	1.21	1.66		
Proctor of Paxtang.....	215.7	4.4	11.66	2.79	.23	.64	1.21	1.78		
Total.....	999.5		56.03	123.89	1.14	3.84	6.41	\$9.28		

Lucy.....	222.5	3.4	8.90	23.23	.26	.64	1.08	\$1.15		
Nicola.....	220.2	3.2	8.23	2.07	.26	.64	1.08	1.36		
Eliza.....	246.0	3.7	10.70	2.63	.26	.64	1.08	1.60		
Belle T.....	229.8	4.4	10.81	2.70	.26	.64	1.08	1.60		
Hope of Minnesota.....	241.6	3.6	10.23	2.56	.27	.64	1.08	1.61		
Total.....	1,199.1		49.92	123.24	1.31	3.84	6.03	\$7.21		

Tryste.....	195.0	3.65	8.37	22.09	.34	.63	.95	\$1.37		
Easter.....	213.5	3.65	9.18	2.29	.35	.63	.95	1.97		
May Flower.....	222.7	4.15	10.87	2.72	.35	.63	.95	1.73		
Susie.....	271.6	3.55	11.66	2.92	.35	.63	.95	1.93		
Flora.....	181.4	4.4	9.39	2.35	.34	.63	.95	1.42		
Total.....	1,064.3		49.45	123.87	1.21	3.84	5.80	\$7.57		

Phyllis.....	157.9	4.2	7.99	19.55	.25	.62	.49	\$3.31		
Frides Favorites.....	179.1	4.45	9.37	2.34	.22	.62	.48	1.82		
Queen.....	154.9	6.1	11.11	2.78	.23	.62	.47	1.97		
Justina.....	199.2	4.35	10.67	1.27	.22	.62	.47	1.45		
Ora.....	218.5	4.3	11.05	2.76	.23	.62	.47	1.86		
Total.....	809.5		44.39	111.10	1.11	3.84	5.81	\$7.29		

Alberta.....	142.8	3.2	8.37	19.34	.17	.62	.38	\$1.63		
Madeline.....	238.0	3.3	9.94	2.76	.17	.62	.38	1.61		
Belle of Warwick.....	228.5	4.1	11.02	2.78	.17	.62	.38	1.94		
Merletta.....	180.1	3.3	8.39	1.75	.17	.62	.38	1.81		
Holland Creamery.....	202.6	3.5	8.34	2.09	.17	.62	.38	1.16		
Total.....	987.0		40.76	110.29	.85	3.84	5.80	\$5.80		

Llena Flora.....	200.2	4.1	9.42	22.36	.18	.64	.30	\$7.59		
Rowen.....	139.0	4.7	10.45	2.61	.13	.64	.50	\$7.84		
Denise Champlone.....	214.0	4.4	10.07	2.53	.13	.64	.50	1.76		
Luna.....	178.4	3.9	8.15	2.06	.19	.64	.50	1.77		
La Bouchette.....	145.5	3.8	6.51	1.63	.13	.64	.50	1.17		
Total.....	927.4		44.63	111.17	.71	3.84	5.83	\$7.64		

Alberta.....	142.8	3.2	8.37	19.34	.17	.62	.38	\$1.63		
Madeline.....	238.0	3.3	9.94	2.76	.17	.62	.38	1.61		
Belle of Warwick.....	228.5	4.1	11.02	2.78	.17	.62	.38	1.94		
Merletta.....	180.1	3.3	8.39	1.75	.17	.62	.38	1.81		
Holland Creamery.....	202.6	3.5	8.34	2.09	.17	.62	.38	1.16		
Total.....	987.0		40.76	110.29	.85	3.84	5.80	\$5.80		

Llena Flora.....	200.2	4.1	9.42	22.36	.18	.64	.30	\$7.59		
Rowen.....	139.0	4.7	10.45	2.61	.13	.64	.50	\$7.84		
Denise Champlone.....	214.0	4.4	10.07	2.53	.13	.64	.50	1.76		
Luna.....	178.4	3.9	8.15	2.06	.19	.64	.50	1.77		
La Bouchette.....	145.5	3.8	6.51	1.63	.13	.64	.50	1.17		
Total.....	927.4		44.63	111.17	.71	3.84	5.83	\$7.64		

Profit	Total	Value	Value	Value	Ending Aug. 6, 1901.
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Live Stock

DATE CLAIMS FOR LIVE STOCK SALES.

Oct. 2—E. S. Donahy, Newton, Iowa. Short horns.

Oct. 5—F. M. & O. E. Cain and Jas. Novinger & Sons, Novinger, Mo., at Kirksville, Mo. Short horns.

Oct. 9—A. Alexander and R. G. Robb & Son, Morning Sun, Iowa. Short horns.

Oct. 16-17, 1901—E. W. Kennedy, Douglas, Ill. Short horns.

Nov. 5-6—B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo., and W. T. & H. R. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo., at Kansas City. Short horns.

Nov. 12-13—Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo., and D. L. Dowdy & Co., Arrington, Kas., at Kansas City. Short horns.

Nov. 19, 1901—L. A. Novinger & Sons, Short horns, Kirksville, Mo.

Dec. 10, 11, 12 and 13—Kirk B. Armour and Jas. A. Funkhouser, at Kansas City. Hereford cattle.

Dec. 18—C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Mo., at South Omaha. Short horns.

Dec. 18-19, 1901—Gudgell & Simpson, C. A. Stannard and Scott & March, Hereford, at Fort Worth, Tex.

January 28 to 31, 1902—Southern annual Cattle Sale, Chicago.

Jan. 14, 15 and 16—Cornish & Patten, Osborn, Mo., and others, at Kansas City, Mo. Hereford cattle.

Feb. 11-12, 1902—Redhead Anisty, Boyles and others, at South Omaha, Neb. Hereford cattle.

March 5-7—L. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill.; J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.; S. E. Frather & Son, Springfield, Ill.; B. D. Dutton & Son, Sumner, Ill.; C. J. Wornall, Mosby, Mo., and others, at Chicago, Ill. Short horns.

March 11—W. F. Nichols, West Liberty, Iowa. Short horns.

June 19—C. E. McLane, Danville, Ind., at Indianapolis. Double Standard Polled Durham.

The "National Hereford Exchange" under management of T. F. B. Sotham, as follows:

Nov. 20-22, 1901—East St. Louis.

March 22-27, 1902—Chicago.

April 22-24, 1902—Kansas City.

May 27-29, 1902—Omaha.

June 24-26, 1902—Chicago.

POLAND CHINAS.

Aug. 22—C. N. Sutter, Minier, Ill.

Aug. 23—J. A. Rosenberry, Goodwine, Ill.

Sept. 4—Dan Hollowell, Farmer City, Ill.

Sept. 17—T. R. Wilson, Morning Sun, Ia.

Sept. 18—D. H. McMillon, Decatur, Ill.

Sept. 18—D. A. Good, Beardsville, Ill.

Sept. 20—A. L. Sney, Sidney, Ill.

Sept. 23—Price & Claybaugh, Biggsville, Ill.

Oct. 4—J. W. Funk, Hayworth, Ill.

Sale at Ill. State Fair Grounds, Springfield, Ill.

Oct. 11—Kansas City Show and Sale.

Oct. 12—R. T. Williams, Russellville, Mo.

Oct. 17, 18, 19, 21—American Angus Cattle Show and Sale, W. T. McIntire, Sec. and Manager, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 21—E. E. Leslie, Memphis, Mo.

Oct. 22—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.

Oct. 23—J. T. Robinson, Bates City, Mo.

Oct. 24—F. H. Scholer, Rockport, Mo.

Oct. 25—W. N. Winn & Son, Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 26—T. H. Martin, Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 28—C. E. Pogue, Findlay, Ill.

Nov. 4—J. W. Williams, Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 5—H. O. Minner, Edinburg, Ill.

Nov. 6—C. C. Brown, Heyworth, Ill.

Nov. 7—D. J. Walters, Krumier, Ill.

Nov. 8—W. R. Loveless, Gibson City, Ill.

Nov. 12—A. G. Woodbury, Danville, Ill.

Nov. 13—E. H. Wane, Douglas, Ill.

Nov. 14—E. L. Johnson, Onida, Ill.

Nov. 15—W. J. McKibben, Garden Prairie, Ill.

Nov. 18—Victor Wiley, Fuller, Ill.

Nov. 20—H. G. Davis, Woodland, Ill.

Nov. 22—J. B. Pink, Herborn, Ill.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Oct. 4—Combination sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Springfield, Ill.

Oct. 17-18—National sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Kansas City.

Dec. 3-6—International sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Chicago.

Feb. 4-6—Combination sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Chicago.

April 10-11—Combination sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Kansas City.

June 10-11—Combination sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Chicago.

NATIONAL SHORTHORN SHOWS AND SALES.

Sept. 2-7—Hamlin, Minn.

Sept. 28—Louisville, Ky.

Oct. 16-25—Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 2-7—Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL HEREFORD SHOWS.

Sept. 2-7—Hamlin, Minn.

Sept. 28—Louisville, Ky.

Oct. 16-25—Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 2-7—Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL HEREFORD SALES.

Sept. 4-5—Hamlin, Minn.

Sept. 24-25—Louisville, Ky.

Oct. 22-24—Kansas City, Mo.

THE NEBRASKA STOCK OUTLOOK.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Farmers and stock men from different sections of the Missouri river valley are making frequent inquiries these days concerning stock conditions through Nebraska and the states further west. From the tone of some of these communications many persons in the business through Missouri, Illinois and other states labor under the impression that the drought through the West did damage of an irreparable nature to the live stock industry of several of the states.

The condition is really the reverse. If the protracted drought had any effect of a permanent character on the Nebraska live stock industry it was along the line of improving the natural conditions under which the stock man thrives through this part of the West. For several weeks there was a good deal of talk about the enormous receipts of live stock, both hogs and cattle, at the South Omaha yards. These large receipts were pointed to by some as an evidence that the farmers of the West were losing faith in the business and were disposing of their stock to await times when forage was not so high. At the same time, where one stockman was found ready to ship his herds because of the long drought, a dozen farmers and stockmen were found at the yards from other parts of the state ready to buy that same stock and ship it back to their feed lots and fields. It is a remarkable fact that while much of this stock was in very fair condition and easily convertible into packing house products, the bulk of it was bought at or slightly reduced prices by Nebraska stockmen and shipped back to their farmers to await a more favorable marketing period. These buyers, however, were men of long heads who realized that live stock prices must go up and stay up for awhile. This is the situation in a nutshell in this state.

NEEDED A THINNING OUT.—As I wrote the RURAL WORLD this spring, in discussing the annual meeting of the Northwest Nebraska Live Stock Association at Alliance, it was the mature judgment of most of the thinking members of that body that the ranges and feed lots of Nebraska were congested and that the best interests of the live stock interests of the state demanded a thinning out of these herds. The representative of the

State Agricultural Society present, who had been invited to speak upon the question, "How to Increase the Growth of Grass on the Nebraska Range," surprised the members by turning the question around and speaking upon "How to Decrease the Growth of the Herds on the Nebraska Range." In other words, he conceived that the limit had been reached as to the capacity of the range in the state and that the constant importations of stock had crowded the range to such an extent that the cattle were simply eating up everything. While the feed lots of Nebraska can never reach a point where they can be said to be too full, the range is a point where the herds need thinning. In other words, there was in the state this spring about one-third or one-fourth more cattle and hogs than normal. Of course this condition was due to the cheap feed to be secured through Nebraska, not only on the range, but after the stock had been penned to be finished for the packing-house buyers.

The sale of many herds therefore, due to the panic in some sections of the West over the drought, really relieved the range and those sections where the range was congested. In this respect at least the stock interests have reaped a positive benefit from the dry spell.

WILL BE A CORN CROP.—There is no question that considerable corn will be produced in Nebraska this year. Late corn is in fair shape. It is variously estimated by those who know the inside situation that the corn yield will be from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty million bushels. In many counties the yield is actually normal. Coupled with this fact there is much old corn in the state. For instance, in Pawnee county, John W. Forstwater, a well-known farmer, has 150,000 bushels of old corn in cribs which extend over a distance of 2,700 feet. This section of the state is covered with cribs full of old corn. Of course, all kinds of grain will be a good deal higher in Nebraska this fall than last year. Where hay sold for five dollars a ton last year it will be worth ten and twelve dollars a ton this fall. This means higher prices for both the feed yards and the Omaha Stock Yards. The South Omaha packers are prepared, however, to take all the stock offered this fall, and the capacity of the packing houses will be run to the limit this winter. The yardage facilities have lately been much increased and improved at South Omaha, and altogether the situation is very good for the live stock men of the west.

GARNETT C. PORTER.

Omaha, Neb.

A GOOD CHANCE TO GET GOOD STOCK.

Editor RURAL WORLD: On account of the drought and almost complete failure of crops in this section of the state, we are compelled to reduce our large herd of Shorthorns before going into winter quarters and therefore we are now offering such bargains as buyers seldom find. Our herd consists of Waterloos, Wild Eyes, Peris, Barringtons, Rosemarys, Young Phylises, Young Marys, Ianthas, Butterfys and Orange Blossoms. We have yearlings and two-year-old bulls, yearling heifers and two-year-old heifers, cows with calves at foot and cows without calves in numbers to suit the purchaser. We offer a special discount on lots of ten or more. As any one wants to-date Shorthorns almost at his own price now is his chance.

GENTRY BROS., Cedar Vale Farm, Sedalia, Mo.

LIVE STOCK SHOWS

At the Pan-American Exposition.

Editor RURAL WORLD: As the time approaches for the live stock show at the Pan-American Exposition, the indications are that one of the largest and best shows ever brought together will be seen at Buffalo, the dates for which are as follows:

Bench show.....Aug. 27 to Aug. 30

Cattle.....Aug. 26 to Sept. 2

Swine.....Sept. 2 to Sept. 5

Sheep.....Sept. 5 to Sept. 8

Horses.....Oct. 7 to Oct. 10

Poultry and pet stock.....Oct. 21 to Oct. 31

During the time of each exhibit arrangements have been made for the holding of mammoth meetings of breeders of the various classes of live stock; and, through the courtesy of the New York State Commission, the meetings will be held in the audience room of the New York State Building, as follows: Swine Breeders, September 4; Cattle Breeders and Dairy men, September 19 and 20; Sheep Breeders, October 3; Horse Breeders, October 17th; Poultry and Pet Stock Fans, October 25. An interesting program is in course of preparation, and invitations have been extended to the officials of the South and Central American countries to participate in the deliberations, as well as to all those in the United States and Canada, who are interested in live stock meetings. These meetings are a result of an anxiety expressed by a part of live stock men to get in closer touch with the live stock interests of not only our own country, but of South and Central America as well.

A general invitation is extended to all stock men to be present at these meetings. F. A. CONVERSE, Supt. of Live Stock, Pan-American Exposition.

TO SHORTHORN BREEDERS.

Greeting: It is with no small degree of satisfaction that the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association congratulates all breeders on the continued prosperous condition and the bright outlook for the breed in spite of the severe drought that has prevailed throughout the corn belt States. Cattle breeders everywhere will hail with joy the report of the splendid sale of Geo. Harding & Son, at Chicago, August 7, where nearly 60 Shorthorns made an average of \$67. This was a choice lot of cattle, being carefully selected from three most excellent herds, and at the prices realized some of these cattle were no doubt sold at a loss. But the action of Messrs. Harding in resolutely going on with the sale, and the confidence shown by the men who bought the cattle, under conditions calculated to test men's nerve, will prove a source of inspiration and encouragement to all breeders. The effect of the drought has no doubt been exaggerated in some localities, but admitting its severity, it is not better for the cattleman to resolutely face the conditions and preserve valuable breeding animals by some economy in the more costly feed and by utilizing the cheaper food stuff which is ordinarily wasted on most farms, than to dispose of his cattle at a sacrifice?

The cattleman who makes such a sacrifice will surely regret it during next

spring and summer when the price of beef has gone beyond the high price of 1896, and is soaring around the high point of 1892, and under this stimulus, pedigreed cattle are being sold at enhanced values. After a while the rains will come and grass when touched by the magic wand of water and sunshine will respond to the touch and grow and grow until the fields, which are now "brown and bare," shall be carpeted with a wondrous growth of green. And since nature often compensates for partial failures it is not at all unreasonable to expect a full growth of grass, particularly blue grass, that will carry cattle well into the winter months. The Association desires to assure the breeders that the four great national shows and sales to be held under its authority will be made as good as possible. No effort will be spared. To accomplish this purpose the co-operation of all breeders is earnestly requested. Bring your choice specimens for exhibition or sale, but if you cannot exhibit your cattle, encourage fair managers by your presence. The date for show at Hamline, Minn., is September 2 to 7. The sale of Shorthorns will be Tuesday, September 3, at 10 a. m.

The show at Louisville will be September 22 to 23, and the Shorthorn sale September 26, probably in the afternoon. Kansas City show October 16 to 20. Chicago shows December 1 to 5.

B. O. COWAN, Asst. Sec'y, Springfield, Ill.

A CALL TO STOCK BREEDERS.

To Meet in St. Louis, August 30, 1901.

To the Live Stock Breeders' Association: The location of the World's Fair for 1904, at St. Louis, in the center of the breeding district, so noted for the unsurpassed excellence of the improved breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, gives great encouragement for a complete and creditable exhibit at St. Louis of the animal industry of the United States.

The various live stock associations representing the several breeds of improved animals are invited to co-operate in the effort to interest breeders in making a comprehensive exhibit at St. Louis in 1904.

Each national association is requested to send three delegates to a convention to be held at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, on Friday, August 30, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of conference as to the best methods to pursue to ensure the success of the live stock exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Each national live stock and poultry association should be represented at the conference called for August 30, 1901.

It is suggested, where the Executive Committee of said associations cannot be convened to appoint the delegates, that the president appoint the delegates and report the names to Governor N. J. Colman, St. Louis, Missouri.

CHARLES E. LEONARD, President American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn.

N. H. GENTRY, President American Berkshire Association.

JEROME A. LELAND, President American Southdown Assn.

CATTLE GRAZING IN CREEK NATION.

Muskegon, I. T., August 14.—Indian Inspector Wright, of this place, has issued the following notice regarding the grazing of cattle in the Creek Nation:

"The secretary of the Interior has, under date of July 23, 1901, promulgated the following regulations concerning cattle grazed on the public domain of the Creek Nation:

"That parties desiring to introduce or graze cattle upon the public domain of the Creek Nation shall first make application to the United States Indian Inspector or for the Indian Territory, and shall pay to the United States Indian agent, Union agency, the rate of 1¢ per head for cattle desired to be grazed thereon, which amount shall be paid prior to the time the cattle are so introduced; and that a description of such cattle, including the brands, together with any other desired information, shall be furnished; and that parties so introducing cattle shall agree to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent cattle so introduced from infringing upon the lands of adjoining allottees."

"Where cattle are confined to fenced inclosures, or pastures, part of which has been selected and leased by individual citizens, a grazing tax on the unselected portion of such pasture shall be based on a full, fair rental, provided that such rental shall in no case be less than 15 cents per acre; and, provided further, that in instances where any or all of the provisions herein enumerated are not complied with, such cattle shall be removed from the limits of the Creek Nation, by the Indian agent, and the amount previously paid for grazing privileges shall be forfeited."

"The revenue inspector for the Creek Nation has been directed to procure information and see that proper remittances are forwarded to the United States Indian agent for cattle so grazed during the present season."

"Parties desiring to graze cattle hereafter on the public domain, on lands not selected or in possession of Creek citizens, should proceed in the manner indicated by these regulations."

BOW RYE AND HOLD THE STOCK.

There has been a great deal of free advice given to farmers on what to do to mitigate the drought losses, and while most of it has been timely and good advice, it has all depended upon seasonal rains to carry it out. Missouri farmers, as a rule are not easily discouraged and they are quick to take advantage of anything that will improve their condition. In the July Bulletin we advised the sowing of forage crops to make feed for winter, and while it will soon be too late to do this, a great deal of excellent feed may be produced by sowing oats, rye or wheat for pastures. Rye is perhaps the best for pasture, as it will stand the winter better and will start earlier in the spring. I would advise sowing 1½ to 2 bushels per acre of either wheat or rye for pasture. Sow with a wide drill, cross drilling, sowing one-half each way. The drilled grain will germinate better and more evenly than that broadcast and will stand drought better, freezing better, and will not pull out so easily by the stock.

SAVE THE BREEDING STOCK.—In a great many instances farmers have found it impossible to hold their stock because of the scarcity of water and feed, and perhaps one-third of the stock cattle, and a great many young hogs have already been sold. Farmers should use heroic means, however, to save their breeding

stock, both hogs and cattle, for the reason that a good crop next year will bring very high prices for this class of stock. There may not be any profit in wintering a bunch of young pigs on the high-priced feed, but there will be a profit on the brood sow that can run on a yre or wheat field and with a very little grain kept in good condition until spring, when she will farrow a litter of pigs that can be carried through the summer on a clover field until a field of early corn has been sown.

HOLD YOUR CATTLE.—In about the same way will it pay to hold the breeding cattle. If the farmer is in the dairy business he can probably get enough out of the milk or butter to buy the extra feed, and besides, he will get the benefits of the extra fertilizer on the land and be ready to take his profits on next year's crops, from the dairy, as well as have a nice bunch of high priced calves in the fall. This is a hard blow on dairymen as well as other lines of farming, but the wide extent of the drought will certainly enhance the price of dairy products, and if any class of farmers in the state can afford to hold their cows and feed them well it is the dairymen. Cattle other than milk cows can be taken through in fairly good shape without any grain.

SAVE THE FODDER.—The green corn that is now up should be utilized by feeding it now while green, where other feed cannot be obtained, and as soon as the bottom blades begin to burn it should be cut and cured, and when thoroughly dry should be put in the barn or in stacks covered with straw, and if taken care of in this way will make a great amount of feed. We do not recommend cutting the corn until it is certain that the fodder cannot further mature or until you see that it is beginning to burn. The better the crop is matured the greater will be its feeding value. This corn can be cut by hand in the usual manner and put in very small shocks to cure, or put in large shocks, putting up a part of the shock and after it cures cutting the remainder; but perhaps the most satisfactory way will be to cut the corn in the French manner and when harvested in this way it is much easier to handle. G. B. ELLIS, Secy. Mo. State Bd. of Agl. Columbia, Mo.

Veterinary

Answers to questions in this department are given by Dr. T. E. White, former State Veterinarian for Missouri, Sedalia, Mo. Write questions on one side of paper only, and separate from other business. Those wishing a written reply must enclose a stamp for their request with a fee of one dollar, the professional opinion being one of private advantage.

INDIGESTION.—Please tell me what is the matter with my horse and give a remedy. He has spells of something like colic about once every three or four weeks. He does not swell at all, but will lie down and get up often, yet does not seem to be in much pain. He tries to urinate, but cannot. He is not fat, but is in good working order; has been at work all the year. T. A. BRADLEY, Bedford, Miss.

Indigestion is caused by inability on the part of the stomach and intestinal tract to digest and assimilate the food the animal has eaten.

This trouble is quite often mistaken from the inability of the animal to urinate. There is a cause for this trouble, but it would necessitate a personal examination to ascertain this fact. As you say nothing about the kind or quality of feed or the water very little idea of the trouble can be gained from your letter. The horse may have bad or uneven ground to feed on, or a condition of affairs may exist which would cause indigestion. You had better see to it and if such is the case have a veterinarian to work on them. With the present knowledge, the only remedy that can be suggested is in the next attack to give a pint of raw linseed oil. Do not drench in the nostril unless you want to kill him—always drench in the mouth.

LINK EYE IN CATTLE AND HORSES.

I have a bunch of cattle that has pink eye. Will horses take the disease from the cattle, and how long after exposure before the disease becomes manifest? Allen Co., Kas. BEN S. BURFORD.

Almost any animal, in any private practice, if pink eye in cattle is the same disease as pink eye in the horse. My answer is always "No;" for there is no similarity in the diseases whatever. Epithelial bovine ophthalmia (cattle pink eye) is purely and simply an affection of the eye, and is, if treated immediately with salt solution, cured in a few days. If neglected, however, the cattle affected may lose one or both eyes.

I have only a few copies left of the RURAL WORLD that contains an article of mine on pink eye in cattle, and as long as they last anyone interested can have a copy by addressing Dr. T. E. White, 204 E. 4th, Sedalia, Mo., inclosing a two-cent stamp to pay postage.

INFLUENZA IN HORSES.—Influenza has prevailed quite extensively in and around Sedalia since last winter, and, in fact, from reports received, it has prevailed more or less all over the United States. Its duration is very variable. In some invasions it will last for two or three months; in others for only two or three weeks, and again in others for a year or more.

SYMPTOMS.—As a rule, influenza commences very suddenly, and nearly always without any preliminary symptoms except it be a swelling of one or all four of the legs, while others swell slightly in the glands around the throat. The visible mucus membranes present a peculiar saffron-colored tint. All the horses in a large stable may be affected simultaneously or within a brief interval of each other. There is extreme listlessness and prostration; the sick animal stands immovable; his legs, so to speak, are fixed to the ground. The eyelids are swollen and almost cover the eyes; tears course down his face. From the great debility and prostration the horse is unable to work; he loses his appetite for grain, but will usually eat sparingly of hay. Where there is sore throat it is not infrequently so severe that the horse drinks and will return by the nostrils. The pulse and temperature vary. I have had in this outbreak a few cases in which the pulse ran 40 and 50 beats above the normal, and in a few the temperature went to 107 degrees, or seven above the normal. When influenza is not complicated with other diseases, its progress is regular, continuous and rapid; the more urgent symptoms disappear in from seven to twelve days, though generally convalescence is protracted. Death rarely occurs without serious complications.

TREATMENT.—Usually influenza ap-

pears in a mild form, and where no complications prevail, little more is required than rest, comfortable stabling and hygienic surroundings. Feed bran mash or oatmeal gruel, to which a dram of nitrate of potash or sulphate of soda has been added, three times a day. To lower the pulse give on the tongue three or four times a day, ten or fifteen drops of aconite. Depletive measures such as bleeding or phlebotomy must never be adopted, for the system is already much debilitated. When the prostration is marked, tonics and diffusible stimulants in small and frequent doses are absolutely necessary. Complications must be combated according to their indications.

HISTORY.—It may be interesting to give a little history of the disease, as many people think it a new disease. The influenza now prevailing is the same in all its symptoms and vagaries as that which prevailed all over Canada and the United States in 1872 and again in 1882. In these years it was called "epizootic." In 1882, because of the swollen condition of the eyelids and the tears running down the face and the saffron color of the inner surface of the eyelid (conjunctiva), the disease took the name of pink eye. From this one can see that pink eye is not a disease of itself, but only one symptom of many that might be enumerated in influenza if space were allowed.

In 1872 all the principal cities of North America were infected. In October of that year nearly all the horses in St. Louis were attacked within a space of ten days. Dealers in provisions were unable to deliver goods to their customers; business men found it difficult to reach their offices by reason of the withdrawal of the street cars; in fact, the business of the city, by and by, had to be carried on with cattle until the horses and mules had recovered from the disease so as to be able to resume their work again.

Records of outbreaks of influenza can be traced as far back as 1290, over one thousand horses dying—it seemed at that time incurable. In 1648 it broke out among the horses of the French army. In 1698 both Europe and America suffered from the disease. In 1688 there was another outbreak, and again in 1732, prevailing each time in both hemispheres. We hear of it again in 1776, after a severe winter and very hot summer. In 1788 influenza was very severe in New York and Maryland, causing great mortality among the horses. Then again in 1840, 1863 and 1864, the last outbreak being in 1871 in London and in America the latest was in 1872-1873.

COLUMBIA, MO.

STOCK NOTES.

POWELL BROS., Lee's Summit, Mo., are offering some bargains in Shorthorns.

F. M. MARSHAL, Blackwater, Mo., breeds high class Shorthorn cattle and will sell them at prices below their worth. Write him and see what he will do for you.

COL. W. H. FULKERSON & SON, Jerseyville, Ill., are offering some Bates and Scotch topped Bates Shorthorn cattle at prices that ought to find buyers at once. Write them.

R. S. WILLIAMS, Liberty, Mo., breeds high class Aberdeen-Angus cattle. If you want a No. 1 bull to head your herd, he has got him. Go and see his herd; it will bear inspection.

THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY of the Department of Agriculture is making arrangements to have photographs made of representative cattle at the Pan-American Exposition for use in government publications. This is a merited recognition of the thorough manner in which this important department of the Exposition is being conducted.

COOPER CO. (MO.) STOCK.—R. M. Woodruff, of Cooper county, a regular shipper to this market and a prominent feeder, marketed 100 head of 1,400-pound steers of his own feeding at \$5.00, next to the highest price of the day; they were taken from the St. Louis Dressed Beef Co. Co., O'Neill, a prominent young feeder and shipper of Cooper county, was in today with 27 head of good quality, well-finished steers of his own feeding that averaged 1,388 pounds and topped the best trade at \$5.56. Mr. O'Neill is a good feeder and seldom fails to top the market with his finished cattle when he comes.—National Live Stock Reporter.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Market Report Furnished by Evans-Snyder-Buel Company.

Receipts for week ending Aug. 17 were 23,940 cattle, 25,444 hogs and 13,038 sheep, against 21,895 cattle, 26,275 hogs and 12,963 sheep the previous week. As compared with corresponding week year ago, cattle decreased 235, hogs increased 4,397, and sheep 1,304. Receipts in round numbers at the four principal markets were 152,800 cattle, 250,600 hogs and 140,000 sheep, against 152,700 cattle, 258,300 hogs and 122,000 sheep the previous week, and 140,100 cattle, 262,100 hogs and 118,500 sheep on corresponding week year ago.

CATTLE.—Receipts in native division were composed principally of dry weather cattle, which were forced to market on account of the scarcity of stock water. There were very few good cattle and none that could be termed strictly choice or fancy. Two loads sold this week at \$5.75, which averaged 1,471 lbs. Bulk of the 1,300 to 1,600-lb. steers sold from \$5.30 to \$5.65. Fat on best grades on sale ruled about the same as week ago, while the medium and pretty good kinds were 10c to 30c lower. Receipts of good cow and heifer butcher stuff were light, and a good demand prevailed. Very best grades of desirable weight heifers sold strong, while the common and pretty good kinds were 10c to 10c lower. Canning grades were 15c to 25c lower. Stockers and feeders were in pretty good supply, but quality was very common. Very best grades found sale at steady prices, and a good demand prevailed, but the common and medium classes were lower, and values this week were about as low as any time during the season. Best grades of cows and calves were in good demand at steady prices, while the common and medium kinds sold easier. The veal calf market ruled higher, top \$5.50 per cwt. Bulls were 10c to 15c lower than last week. Quotations based on the present condition of the market are as follows:

Best native beef steers, strictly fancy cattle, 1,300 to 1,600 pounds average, \$5.70 to \$6.00; choice export steers, 1,300 to 1,600 pounds average, \$5.50 to \$5.80; good shipping and export steers, 1,300 to 1,600 pounds, \$5.30 to \$5.75; fair to medium shipping steers, 1,300 to 1,450 pounds, \$4.75 to \$5.25; the bulk of the native beef steers averaging 1,300 pounds and upwards, good quality, at \$5.40 to \$5.60 and the top was \$5.75 for 1,407-pound offerings. Steers, 1,300 to 1,200 pounds average, full range,

Gentry Bros. Stock Farm

SEDALIA, MO.

Grand Duke of Haverhill 135494, assisted by Waterloo Duke of Cedar Vale 135495, heads our herd of pure Scotch and Bates topped, pure Scotch and Scotch topped cows of the most fashionable families. Stock for sale at all times at reasonable prices. Parties met at 4 p. m. Farm two miles out. Telephone No. 30.

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale!

Baron Thorndale 135496; Dark Roan of April 20, 1896, at 1890, or will trade him for better. Also 5-year bulls by Baron Thorndale and out of dams of Hasterday and Heer; these strains have been in the herd since 1886, and are great milkers. Call on or address, L. G. JONES, Towanda, Ill.

SCOTT & MARCH, Breeders of

Registered Herefords.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE. BELTON, MO.

HEREFORDS

600 HEAD IN HERD. Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET OF ST. LOUIS.

Located at East St. Louis, directly opposite the city of St. Louis. Shippers should see that their stock is billed directly to the

National - Stock - Yards.

Horseman



Not only do we lead the world in speed development, but we lead also in devices and inventions to accelerate speed. We have evolved not only the fastest trotting horse in the world, but also the fastest racing gig in the world.

Chestnut Wilkes, 2:24, did last week at Des Moines, Ia., the property of Chase Bros. Chestnut Wilkes was the sire of Chestnut Girl, 2:24; Kovalinka, 2:25; and Quinchesta, 2:28; and for some years headed the stud at D. R. Mills' Mambrino Park. He was a chestnut horse, foaled 1885, and by Red Wilkes, out of Fanny D., by Star Almont.

It is stated upon good authority that agents of the English government have paid out in Kansas City alone \$1,000,000 for horses and mules to ship to South Africa for army use. It is estimated that the sum paid by the English government up to the present time for animals bought in two states, Missouri and Kansas, is \$5,000,000.

Eleats could not be purchased, since to own her is now a matter of sentiment with Frank Jones, says "The Horseman." She won more than the classic M. and M. and her owner says that in view of that victory she will not be sold for any price, even if she wins no more, and that when her turf days are over she will be retired to Maplewood Farm, a good home.

There was a time, all will remember, when trainers were wont to half starve their horses so far as hay went and keep them so thin one could count their ribs. To-day all is different. A horse is fed more of hay, in consequence of his races higher in flesh, thus presenting a far more pleasing appearance to the devotee of light harness sport.

Jay-Eye-See, the famous trotting gelding, with a trotting record of 2:10, and pacing record of 2:06, nearly died to death recently at the Case farm, Racine, Wis., where he had been allowed to run about for the past eight years. Recently the gelding struck a barbed wire fence, and cut himself badly. When found by farm hands he was in a weak condition from loss of blood.

Nutwood (2:15) now has 171 to his credit with records of 2:30 or better, 120 of which are trotters. As a sire of 2:30 performers he stands at the head, and is second only to Electioneer as a sire of 2:30 trotters. The latter has 165 trotters to his credit. The Year Book has rejected some of the records, but they stand on the books of the National and American Trotting Associations, and these associations govern in the matter of records.

At the rate of 2:04 to the mile, Cresceus travels 4.39 feet in a second. Maud S., trotting in 2:06, travels 4.10 feet a second, and would be six and one-half seconds behind him when she finished, or a distance of 267.55 feet, and Dexter, at a rate of 2:17, goes 38.50 feet per second, and being 15 seconds behind Cresceus at the finish, the distance in feet would be 367.50. The rate of the slower horse in feet must be multiplied by the number of seconds by which he is beaten to get the time result in such calculations as this.

Goshen, N. Y., August 17—Stamboul, 2:07, the famous stallion owned by E. H. Harriman of New York, dropped dead this morning at the Arden farms stables in this village from heart disease. Stamboul was a prize winner at various horse shows in the country and had won a number of blue ribbons at horse shows held in Madison Square Garden. The stallion was bred in California and was purchased by Mr. Harriman several years ago for \$42,000. The horse was brought to Goshen and he has served in the stud ever since. Stamboul was 19 years old. He had produced a number of racers who have made fast records.

The big money winning trotters in the two Grand Circuit meetings held so far are: Eleats, \$7,000; Country Jay, \$3,875; Cresceus, \$2,500; Charley Mac, \$2,500; Charley Herr, \$1,500; Nerva Simmons, \$1,250. Among the pacers the largest winners are: Star Pugh, \$3,500; Dan Patch, \$2,500; Anacanda, \$2,500; Sphinx S., \$1,875; Harry Logan, \$1,500. It takes a lot of speed and pretty shrewd management to enable a trotter or pacer to win in Grand Circuit company this year, as will be seen by looking over the names of the winners here given. A pacer that cannot beat 2:10, or a trotter that cannot beat 2:15, is out of it so far as winning first money in the Grand Circuit is concerned.

We believe, says the "Horse Breeder," that it is only a question of time when the two-minute record will be made by a trotter. All the arguments in the world will not change the facts. Progress, both intelligent and accidental, will continue to be made. We believe that the speed ability of trotters will be increased in the future, just as it has been in the past, by introducing fresh infusions of racing blood either from the fastest and stoutest of race winners themselves or their descendants. This breeding-up process and assimilation of the best of trotting with the best of what is termed racing blood will be continued, until finally the cold crosses will be so deeply buried that the influence exerted by such will be nearly if not quite overcome in a majority of cases. The improvement in the near future will be in the speed capacity of the animals rather than in tracks, sulkeys and other appliances. There is a difference of opinion among successful trainers in regard to the limit of trotting speed. E. F. Geers, who is as well qualified by experience as the best of them, states in

his work recently published, that he believes that the trotting record will be lowered to two minutes.

The contest between Red Wilkes and Onward (2:24) for supremacy as sire of 2:30 performers has been interesting one for several years past. At the close of last season Red Wilkes was credited with a total of 158 that had taken records of 2:30 or better, 112 trotters and 46 pacers. Onward's list then stood at 159, of which 120 were trotters and 39 pacers. Up to the beginning of last week two new trotters and one pacer had been added to Red Wilkes' list this season, giving him 164 trotters and 47 pacers, a total of 161. Onward's list had been increased by one trotter, giving him 123 trotters and thirty-nine pacers, a total of 160, or one less in the aggregate than Red Wilkes.

If some one would compile a pocket dictionary giving the proper pronunciation of the names of prominent horses, he would confer a favor upon the majority of horsemen. Cresceus (2:04) is the most prominent horse now before the public. Many horsemen seem to think that the horse was named for Cresceus, a noted king, and pronounce it Kree-sous. The proper pronunciation is Kres-sous. Mr. Forbes' stallion Blingen is another horse whose name the majority of horsemen fail to pronounce correctly. The first syllable, Bing, should be pronounced to rhyme with sting, and the second, ing, with the letter g, the sound of i, making the name Bing-Ing, which is incorrect. The name is properly pronounced the same as that of the town Blingen situated on the Rhine.

Mr. C. J. Hamlin, who is over 70 years old, expects to see the two-minute trotter. He is not sure that it will be Cresceus, and he has not lost faith in The Abbot. The two-minute line may not be crossed this year, but that of 1897. Hamlin has taken such good interest in himself and is of such a self-reliant nature that his desire may be gratified. We hope so, at least, writes Editor Busbey in "Turf, Field and Farm." Years ago, when the lively discussion between Mr. Hamlin and General Tracy commanded the attention of the country, it was the owner of Kentucky Wilkes who predicted the coming of the two-minute trotter. The owner of Belle Hamlin had at that time no such bright visions of the future. The stern march of events has forced many a wise man to change his opinion.

The pacing stallion Charley Hayt, by Allerton, has had more misfortune than one horse usually has in a turf career embracing only three races, says the "Horse World." Last season he started in two races and in the first heat he even won a record of 2:07. A day after taking his record he broke a bone in one of his ankles and was laid up for the balance of the year. Last week at Cleveland, he started for the first time this year, and after winning the first heat in 2:06, wrenched an ankle and was distanced. This little son of Allerton has speed enough to carry him a mile in two minutes, and he is game enough to hold his speed for the required distance. Whether the ankle he injured at Cleveland is the same one which caused his retirement last year, I am unable to state. If it is, his racing career is probably over. If it is a different one this time he may get in form to race again.

Aided by a special fund presented by a friend of the American Museum of Natural History, Prof. Osborn sent out two expeditions, especially in search of fossil horses, one to Texas and one to eastern Colorado. Osborn had just been received at the museum that the very first discovery made by the Texas party included three skulls of the three-toed horse, prototipus, associated with parts of the legs, feet and backbone. This is one of the stages especially desired in a long series leading up to the modern horse. The skulls are reported to be the best that have thus far been found, and the discovery is an auspicious opening to this special series of explorations. The prototipus belongs to the plicocene and is believed to be the immediate ancestor of the true horse. Whereas, the hipparion, the plicocene horse of Europe, is now found to be not the ancestral horse, but a representative of a side line. All recent researches go to prove that the phylum of the true horse belongs to North America.

Robert McGregor has sired fourteen trotters with records better than 2:15, and only two with records better than 2:10. He sired but few pacers, his fastest being Kentucky Star, 2:06. A dozen of his daughters are in the great brood mare list, and they include the dams of Nelly A., 2:13; Elmore, 2:08; Gratian Boy, 2:08; and York Boy, 2:09. Of these Nelly A. and York Boy were sired by Wilkes, while Gratian Boy is by a son of that stallion. None of Robert McGregor's sons have succeeded in scoring a brilliant success in the stud, though Cresceus may prove an exception to the rule, and some of the others may increase their reputations as sires of speed before they pass away or lose their usefulness. Leaving records made by the best thoroughbred runners. I believe, however, that they will approach it more nearly fifty years hence than they ever yet have done, for there is greater probability of improving the speed and staying powers of the trotter than of the runner. I believe that the best of the thoroughbred runners possess some valuable qualities that can be incorporated into trotting stock, and by this means the latter will be improved. In this the trotter has an advantage over the runner so far as improvement in speed, courage and staying qualities are concerned.

"Veritas," the trenchant writer of "News and Views," in the "Trotter and Pacer," who is himself a trainer and driver of acknowledged merit, recently touched upon the subject of drivers and their methods as follows: As may be gathered from our writings, we by no means agree with those reporters who never miss an opportunity of extolling the superlative reamanship of Elmore and McHenry at the expense of

equally good drivers whom these two sulky artists happen to beat in a close finish, but when "the boot is on the other leg," the Boswell of the trainers named, are silent as to the artistic work of Andrews, Golden, McDowell, Splain, Kelly, McCarthy and other noted drivers, when at their best. The skill of Geers, in the conditioning of a horse and in driving him to victory, is not to be gained; he has the requisites of success, judgment, patience and resolution. Doubtless his high winning average is supported by the superior class of horses which he picks from the Village Farm and other stables. But once again the Detroit meeting has demonstrated that there are other trainers and drivers of extraordinary capacity—for example John Trout. Though a driver of a century has passed since he drove American Girl, 2:16, and nearly 30 years have rolled by since he sat behind Huntress when she made a world's record of 2:14 for three miles to high wheel sulky, his handling of Anacanda in the free-for-all at Detroit, dwarfs McHenry's much lauded efforts with the horse, who was kept in fine racing condition by Tom Keating, the lamented California horseman. In this collection a meed of praise is due Andy McDowell for lowering Coney's record at the start. When these horses were sold to their present owners some of the critics wagged their heads and intimated that McHenry held the key to the successful racing of both animals. And the driver, with justifiable confidence in his own ability in bearing testimony to Anacanda's merits as a race horse, said he was a peculiar horse, difficult to train and drive to his best race. Trout heard all these stories and laughed them to scorn in his merry way, but turning aside from a group in Madison Square Garden, said to us: "Don't you talk far you? We know that a genuine race horse will give a good account of himself if used right, and I ought to know how to handle one by this time."

The following is a summary of the races at Forest Park on Saturday: Classified trot: Grace Grattan, ch. m. (John Selim)... 1 Ontario, ch. m. (L. Petersen)... 2 Monmouth, ch. m. (Colman Stock Farm)... 3 Mouse, b. m. (E. P. Tesson)... 4 Black Jack, blk. c. (J. T. Dodson)... 5 Time—2:35, 2:38. Classified pace: Grattan, Jr. (William Klockenbrink)... 2 1 1 Al West, Jr. (G. L. Spelbrink)... 3 2 2 Sensation, b. g. (W. G. Isbell)... 3 2 3 Time—2:24, 2:27, 2:28. Classified pace: Grattan, ch. m. (W. F. Miller)... 1 Yellow Kid, ch. (J. T. Dodson)... 2 Baby May, ro. m. (L. Spelbrink)... 3 Time—2:35, 2:40. Classified trot: Locust Valley, ch. h. (L. P. Harrigan)... 1 King Mack, b. g. (L. Spelbrink)... 2 Mongold, b. h. (Colman Stock Farm)... 3 Meadow Rue (Thomas Knox)... 4 Kentucky Lady, (William Klockenbrink)... 5 Hal Dumas, b. g. (Montezuma Stable)... 6 Time—2:33, 2:34.

The 1901 crop of ringers is growing fast, says "The Horseman." Last week the time was 1:12, and the only detected under the name of Svengali, at Erie, Pa. Jerry W. has already won the championship from where. This horse has developed into the greatest ringer of recent years, and has already won the championship from Tar Tartar as the horse with the greatest number of names. In a twelve-month he has started under six names, Thomas Pendell, Guy W., Bonnie W., George W., and Red Doctor. Last year Felix Reynolds made enough money off the horse to enable him to take unto himself a wife, notwithstanding his sixty odd years, but the American Trotting Association is leading him such a dog's life now that Reynolds must have lost ere this all that he saved of last year's ill-gotten gains. The ringer that turned up at Marietta in June as Bonnie W. was none other than Jerry W. He started at Peoria and was paid first money. At Clinton, Iowa, the American Association drove him out before the races began. Then the outfit turned up at Tekamah, Neb., where the 2:30 trot was won under the name of Red Doctor. As the winnings were withheld, the engagement at Fremont, Neb., for last week was not filed, so in probability Jerry W. will be in a great field again this week sporting his seventh alias. Reynolds, who manages the expedition, is about 60 years of age, smooth faced, most of the time with a scrubby gray growth, gray eyebrows and gray hair; is not over five and one-half feet in height; has thin, shrunken cheeks, a sharp chin, small head, and usually has a corn-cob pipe in his mouth; if pushed to conversation he will bring the pipe out of his pocket in a nervous manner. The ringer expedition that promises to be the leading affair of its kind, like the Jerry W. case emanates from Cleveland, and implicates some prominent people in that city, as well as a driver that no one expected could be drawn into a ringer deal with a rope. An affidavit made by the son of R. H. Waugh of Peoria, Ill., gives conclusive evidence that Ormus, by Orphan, is Fred Wilton, 2:34. The horse was bred by Mr. Waugh, and was driven in most of his races by the young man who makes the charges. Driver A. J. Day says he knows nothing of it other than that in March a horse called Ormus was sent to him to be prepared for the coming May sale, and that, showing speed, the horse was bought for \$450 in private transaction. Young Waugh says that Day went to Galesburg last summer to see the horse perform and that later Day's son came on to Peoria and made the purchase. If the affair is as Waugh relates, the facts have come out through a falling out of those controlling the horse and Waugh. The sale of Fred Wilton, as alleged, his winning campaign in the Lake Erie Circuit and the presence of this young Peoria horseman at those meetings, is significant. One version of the affair from Cleveland has it that the controlling horseman told Waugh to back the horse at Titusville, while they played Brooklyn Belle, who won, hence the disclosure. As Waugh drove the horse at St. Mary's the previous week, he is also drawn into the net. He is not clear, but by a ruse he was made to drive the gelding. There are still many people who believe Day innocent. He is a finished reinsman. Fred Wilton went to Cleveland during January or February, and shortly after his arrival the story was circulated, probably in preparation of the campaign, that he had gone blind. It is not improbable that a Cleveland horse was mixed up in the ringer expedition has had much to do with Fred Wilton.

L. E. CLEMENT'S HORSE GOSSIP.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Probably the best of the new 2:10 performers in 1901 is the bay horse Dan Patch, 2:04, dam Zeila, by Wilkesberry, son of Young Jim, son of George Wilkes. The first, second and third dams of Wilkesberry were sired by Clay horses, and the second dam was Abdallah Belle (dam of Colette, 2:19), by Facing Abdallah. Wilkesberry is now 12 years of age (if living) and is credited with nothing with standard records, either trotter or pacer. Dan Patch had a record of 2:16, and 12 winning heats in standard time. It would be a very strong trotting pedigree, only that his sire is a pacer and the bay horse from Indiana was developed at the pace.

If all the bosh I have even written in horse matters, this from the "American Horse Breeder" of August 18, is the worst: "Had the dam of Cresceus, 2:04, possessed such an inheritance of race winning speed and stamina as did the dam of Maud S., 2:06, or as did the dam of Robert McGregor, 2:17, there is little doubt that he would have reached the two-minute mark ere this." The dam of Maud S., 2:06, was foaled in 1865, and Mabel, the dam of Cresceus in 1880. At 21 years of age Miss Russell had three in the list. Maud S., the fastest, made her record when her mother was 20 years of age. Mabel's fastest was Cresceus, 2:04, made when his dam was the same age. Her next fastest was Nutwood, 2:18, made when his dam was 14, age of eight months. Maud S. made her dam was 12 years of age. Nutwood was sired by the greatest son of Abdallah 15, in turn the greatest son of Hambletonian, and Nightingale was sired by a son of Enfield, that never was able to sire another 2:30 trotter. Mabel at 21 has produced to four sires, Miss Russell to three. Mabel has four in the list, Miss Russell three, and the strongest bred mare, and has produced the most speed, and the fastest performers. Mabel was sired by a son of Mambrino Chief, whose dam was a producing daughter of the pacer Scruggs' Davy Crockett. The second dam was by Allie West, one of the most remarkable young sires that ever lived, and a son of Almont. Mr. Ketcham purchased Mabel because Nightingale, his mother, was a good brood mare, and anyone that could tell a billiard ball from a saw mill if the mares were of the same age, would choose Mabel in preference to Miss Russell, or Miss Russell, a paragraph as quoted above is just buncum, nothing more or less. Mr. Parlin was bound to have Scruggs' Davy Crockett, a thoroughbred, until the evidence came out, eh? My good friend, Governor Colman, did I not observe a "set rule" and direct in writing the balancing of one or more of your horses that I never saw, and weren't they balanced when you had had my directions carried out? Yes, there are rules—"set rules." If you wish—that must never be deviated from, if one undertakes to practice the art of farriery, and one of the invariables is, that no man should undertake to balance the foot of a horse "with the foot in hand," so as to look over the surface of it. No. Stand the animal on a level floor, a rare thing to be found in the shoeing shop—stand directly in front of his toe, and if the leg is not at a correct angle, take up the foot and with the rasp only, no knife, lower that portion of the foot on the surface that seems to the eye while the horse stands upright, to be the deepest. Then stand at the side of the animal, look down the leg to the foot and judge whether the angle is correct from this point of view, that is, that you have obtained the center of gravity, for if you do not obtain this perfect poise, you have not balanced the horse and must, therefore, resort to inartistic balancing by the application of toe weights, side weights, or some of the other monkeykicks with the shoes that are usually resorted to by the practical (?) smith, and if by the use of these inartistic appliances your horse does move even and true, as the action is not natural, but is forced, he is very apt to "go lame."

Yes, it will be a wonder if he doesn't where, if it is artistically balanced, lameness would be almost impossible, except as the outcome of some very infrequent accident. He further says: "Furthermore, horses' feet do not always grow alike. They may grow vertical on one side and oblique on the other, and both sides grow at the same rate." This is quite true except as to the final assertion. I doubt if he ever saw feet "grow at the same rate" on both sides, if the errors of growth prevailed that he speaks of. "Furthermore," I say that when such errors of growth exist it is almost invariably as the result of ignorance of the Art of Farriery.

Other matters spoken of in the article referred to, are mere commonplace affairs, and do not require any comment, except the following: "Unfortunately, we are not all blessed with the knowledge of the anatomy of the foot." No, therefore, you have no earthly right to undertake to shoe horses, and it is a base imposition on the horse and his owner that you are practicing in doing so. A school to teach the art of farriery would be a good thing, but a law to prevent hundreds of ignorant "fellows" from attempting to shoe horses would seem to be an important step in the way of improvement. Faithfully, RICH. BOYLSTON HALL, 70 State st., Boston, Mass.

THE COUNTY FAIR. I want to see the apples all A-shining in a row, I want to see the pumpkins and their cheery golden glow. I'm longing for the fragrant cakes Of good old home-made cake, And jars and jars of sweet things just Like mother used to make. And the' you think me flighty and Perhaps a little slow, I'm longing for the county fair Of twenty years ago. For every one you ever know, And besides were there, The aisles were strewn with sawdust and The sunshine filled the air. It smelled just like a circus and A field of new mown hay, With happiness enough for all And chunks to give away. Perhaps I ain't progressing much But anyway, I know, I'm longing for the county fair Of twenty years ago.

I'd like to see the boss trot start, And watch the belles and beaux; In buggies 'long the homestretch fence, All in their Sunday clothes; While farmer boys in high wheel gigs Were yelling for the "go." Yes, I'm longing for the county fair Of twenty years ago.

George Sanders of Oronogo, Mo., has Jim G. 2:34, by Ben McGraw, dam by Emigrant, into of Florida, second dam by Young Bruno, third dam a Black Hawk mare raised near Chicago, Ill. Jim G. is a nice bay, about 17 hands high, and has had over seventy patrons in 1901. This is a coach horse than can reproduce himself. The imported cross bred fellow cannot.

Give your horse the consideration due him. He will manifest his appreciation of your efforts.

THE ART OF BALANCING.

Editor RURAL WORLD: An article with the above heading appears in your paper of August 7, and the writer goes on to explain just how to balance, but no art to balance—as an art. There is no art in making funny shaped shoes and placing toe weights on the foot of the horse to make him "go" even and true. Such appliances are the resort of ignorance. A man who understands the "art of balancing" has no use for any such contrivances.

There is but one way to "balance" the gait of the horse. There will never, in my opinion, be another successful manner discovered. Get the feet into correct proportion, and at an accurate angle to the limbs they support, and you have "balanced" your horse. Now shoe him, each of the four feet alike, the same weight on each foot, and each shoe carefully fitted, so as not to unbalance the animal. I say same weight, I mean take the same number of shoe (if machine made is used, and I much prefer them to any hand made shoe that the best of them can make).

They are easily fitted, are made of good material, and in the case of a lost or broken shoe, the same number can be adjusted to the foot and the same nail holes in the wall used, instead of making new ones, as in the case of a hand made shoe. For each of the feet, if the hind ones are smaller than the fore, as they are not infrequently are, the shoe may be adjusted to measurement, and you then have the feet shod, practically alike.

Now this is not a theory. I have supervised the shoeing of many of our best trotters and pacers in this way, and never, in a single case, did I fail in getting them balanced, wearing from three ounce shoes, in the case of old "Jay-Eye-See," 3:04 (pacing) to eight ounces on each foot—for that is about the heaviest I have ever put on to any of them, and never used a toe weight in all my many years of practice—in the case of others of the trotters. The shoes I had put on "Direct," 2:06, for his record, weighed four (4) ounces forward and five (5) ounces behind (they had been balancing (?) him with heavy shoes and toe weights when I took him in hand). The hind ones were made a shade heavier to make them suffer and less likely to break, for, on a straight, simply one ounce divided around the full surface of the shoe for the hind foot, could not make any change that could be noticed in the action—gait.

This writer says: "This balancing (?) can only be done properly with the foot in hand, and no set rule can be laid down for the preparation of the foot for the shoe." Cannot, eh? My good friend, Governor Colman, did I not observe a "set rule" and direct in writing the balancing of one or more of your horses that I never saw, and weren't they balanced when you had had my directions carried out? Yes, there are rules—"set rules." If you wish—that must never be deviated from, if one undertakes to practice the art of farriery, and one of the invariables is, that no man should undertake to balance the foot of a horse "with the foot in hand," so as to look over the surface of it. No. Stand the animal on a level floor, a rare thing to be found in the shoeing shop—stand directly in front of his toe, and if the leg is not at a correct angle, take up the foot and with the rasp only, no knife, lower that portion of the foot on the surface that seems to the eye while the horse stands upright, to be the deepest. Then stand at the side of the animal, look down the leg to the foot and judge whether the angle is correct from this point of view, that is, that you have obtained the center of gravity, for if you do not obtain this perfect poise, you have not balanced the horse and must, therefore, resort to inartistic balancing by the application of toe weights, side weights, or some of the other monkeykicks with the shoes that are usually resorted to by the practical (?) smith, and if by the use of these inartistic appliances your horse does move even and true, as the action is not natural, but is forced, he is very apt to "go lame."

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ANACONDA'S GREAT RACE.

New York, Aug. 17.—With a heat in a race in 2:04, won in a log by E. B. Rice's great pacer, Anacanda, the New York Trotting Association's first meeting ended brilliantly at Brighton Beach to-day. The star performance was seen in the final heat of the free-for-all race, which, through withdrawals, had simmered down to a duel between Anacanda and Prince Alert. They had met at Poughkeepsie one week earlier, and "Jack" Curry had driven the hopped horse to victory in 2:04, but when they came together at Brighton, Anacanda was made favorite on the strength of his fast winning race against Joe Patchen last Tuesday. In the auction pool sold before the first heat, "The Snake horse," as the auctioneer called him, brought \$100 as against \$50 and \$75 for the Providence pacer.

SPARRING FOR WIND. In the first heat Curry was merely resorting to ascertain the enemy's strength. He made no great effort to win, but let his long-bodied, bloodlike bay horse take it easy—twenty lengths in the rear, while gray-haired "Jack" Trout sent the favorite around the turn in :41, on to the half in 1:30, and back home in 2:05 for the mile.

ANACONDA OUT FOR A KILLING. Both horses were boiling when they came out for the second round. Curry seemed as if he meant business this time, and when Frank Walker shouted "Go!" he gave the hopped wonder his head in an attempt to pace Anacanda off his legs or into the ground. With his nose where Jack Trout could have reached out an it touched it, Prince Alert chased his meteoric rival three-quarters of a mile at a two-minute gait, each quarter being paced in exactly :30.

Anacanda was pulling a ton and Trout laid back like a man in a barber's chair as he tried to hold his horse together. So smoothly and swiftly did the rival flyers cover ground that from the grand stand they looked to be aliding or flying up the back stretch and around the turn. WENT THE PACE THAT KILLS. Every horseman in the wrought-up crowd knew it was simply a question as to which would be the first to "blow up," for all were aware that the record-holding pacer would never be maintained throughout the mile. Into the home stretch the crack side-wheelers swung, with less than half a length between them. Like The Abbot in his race with Cresceus, Prince Alert closed gamely on the leader until his admirers thought the heat belonged to him. At almost the same point in the track where The Abbot faltered and fell, the heat of Curry's pacer wavered, weakened and began to die away, a beaten horse. Trout eased away on Anacanda the moment Curry stopped driving. From the short-distance stand to the wire neither horse beat a 2:30 clip, and both were jogging at the wire. Driven out to the end, Anacanda might perhaps have paced the mile three-quarters of a second faster, but he was all out and under a hard drive when Prince Alert threw up the sponge.

NEW RECORD FOR ANACONDA. The time of the mile, 2:04, is a new record for him, his fastest former record having been 2:06. It was the fastest mile of the year by a pacer in or out of a race, and has been surpassed only three times in the history of harness racing—by Star Pointer's 2:04, Joe Patchen's 2:04, and John R. Gentry's 2:04. No gelding ever equaled it in a race. Prince Alert's separate time to-day was 2:02.

Anacanda is a bay gelding, by Knight, son of Woodford Wilkes, son of George Wilkes. His dam was a full sister to Flying Jib (2:04), the sensational green pacer of 1892. Anacanda was bred by James B. Haggin and was foaled at El Paso, near Sacramento, Cal., in 1880.

Joe Patchen's great son, Dan Patch, that gained a record of 2:04, in the second heat of the 2:15 trotting race on Friday, won the postponed contest with consummate ease to-day in two more heats. Curry won a good race with his fast young mare Onoto in the 2:15 class for pacers, driving her first three miles in 2:24, 2:10, and 2:10.

The meeting was one of the most successful trotting meetings ever held in New York, the gate receipts for the day of the Cresceus-The Abbot race exceeding \$19,000.

The fastest race records of the year were made by both trotters and pacers and the contests were close and exciting throughout the week. Another meeting will be held next year and may continue two weeks. W. A. Engeman said to-day that he would resod the track and build new stables before the trotters visited Brighton again.

KEEPS FLIES OFF HORSES. William Ward, of Cleveland, called on Humane Agent Ricksecker the other day and told him how flies could be kept off horses. Ward started in by saying that the winged creatures were bothering the life out of the animals this summer and that he remembered another summer just like this years ago.

He said that at that time he tried all kinds of preparations for keeping the flies off his horses and finally met with success. "All you have to do," said Ward, "is to peel an onion, cut it into slices and then rub it all over the horses. For days afterward no fly will bother that horse." Mr. Ricksecker said he would recommend the treatment to those who applied.—Cleveland World.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Wilno, Minn., May 7, 1900. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. Dear Sirs: I bought a bottle of your Spavin Cure last Tuesday, May 1, from C. J. Winner, of Minnesota, Minn., and have used it for a horse that had his front leg injured by a fall under a binder in harvesting. This was three years ago; since that time I have used many other medicines but they did no good. So after three years I tried your Kendall's Spavin Cure, one bottle cured, in six days, what others failed to cure in three years, so that I say your Spavin Cure is the horse's friend. Please send enclosed two cents in stamps for your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." Very truly yours, ALBERT J. KOSTON.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is the only horse remedy that has stood out with special prominence all these years. Care Spavin, Blisters, Sprains, Cuts and all Lameness. At a bottle for \$1.00. All druggists, or send to Kendall's Spavin Cure Co., P. O. Box 24, Trenton, N. J. or to Kendall's Spavin Cure Co., P. O. Box 24, Trenton, N. J.

St. Charles County, Mo., Fair.

Program of the Races
FIRST DAY—September 11th.
No. 1. 2:30 Trot (County Horses)... \$100
No. 2. Green Trot or Pace (County Horses)... \$100
No. 3. 2:30 Pace... \$75
SECOND DAY—September 12th.
No. 4. Trot or Pace (County Horses)... \$100
No. 5. 2:30 Trot... \$100
No. 6. Free-for-all Pace... \$100
THIRD DAY—September 13th.
No. 7. 2:30 Trot or Pace (County Horses)... \$100
No. 8. 2:30 Trot... \$100
No. 9. Trot, free-for-all... \$100
Five per cent entrance and five per cent additional from winners. Four to enter and three to start in all races. Purses divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Horses distancing the field will receive first money only, and in no case will more than one money be paid to any one horse. American Association rules to govern except distance, which will be same as in force previous to 1895. Usual weather restrictions. Horses called at 1:30 p. m. and started at 2 p. m. All trotting races, mile heats, 3 in 5, except No. 2 (Green Trot) which will be half mile heats, best 2 in 3. Entries to trotting and pacing races close September 10, 1891, at 8 p. m. In county races, owners must have been bona fide residents of St. Charles County since January 1, 1891, and horses owned in St. Charles County at least 60 days before the race. For further particulars address
W. F. ACHLEPHOL, Sec., St. Charles, Mo.

A Good Opportunity

To Secure a Breeding Farm.
On Aug. 28, 1901, the Fair Grounds at Mexico, Mo., consisting of 86 acres, will be sold at auction to the highest bidder. The grounds are well located and have a mile and half-mile track.

You Can't Cut Out
A BOB SPAVIN OR
THOROUGHPIN, BUT
ABSORBINE
will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write, \$2.00 per bottle, delivered.

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THIS BUGGY DIRECT
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\$32.75
Has Good Wheels, Axles, Springs, etc. Guaranteed ONE YEAR. Best work, lowest price. Ask for Free Catalogue. CHAS. C. CLARK & CO., 25 S. 1st St., St. Louis.

AUCTIONEERS.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.
JAS. W. SPARKS, Marshall, Mo. Am selling for the best breeders everywhere. Posted on pedigree and individual merit. Terms low.

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Breed pure bred cattle and hogs, my host of patrons say I know how to sell them. Write for terms and dates.

R. L. HARRIMAN, Live Stock Auctioneer
Up-to-date in every particular. Am selling for best breeders in the country. Terms low.

Home Circle

COURAGE.

Because I hold it sinful to despond,
And will not let the bitterness of life
Blind me with tears, but look beyond
Its tumult and strife,

Because I lift my hand above the mist,
When the sun shines and the broad
breaches blow,
By every ray and every rain-drop kissed,
That God's love doth bestow,

Think you I find not bitterness at all?
No burden to be borne like Christian's pack;
Think you, then, I've no ready tears to
fall
Because I keep them back?

Why should I bring life's ills with cold
reserve,
To curse me and all who love me? Nay!
A thousand times more good than I de-
serve
God gives me every day.

And in each one of those rebellious tears,
Kept bravely back, He makes a rain-
bow shine,
Grateful I take this slightest gift, no
fear,
Nor any doubts are mine.

Dark skies must clear, and when the
clouds are past
One golden day redeems a weary year.
Patient I listen, sure that He at last
Will sound His voice of cheer.

Then ask me not, child, let me be,
I must be glad, O, grateful to the end,
I grudge you not your cold, O darkness—
me
The powers of light befriended.

—Celia Thaxter.

A DAY AT NIAGARA.

Editorial Notes.

Since the day when we conned that
geography lesson which gave us first
knowledge of Niagara Falls, and which
the teacher pictured as being so mag-
nificent, have we longed to see them with
our own eyes. Fortunately for us by
some happy chain of circumstances "we
did" the Pan-American Exposition dur-
ing our first days in Buffalo, leaving the
trip to the Falls till the last, and thus
the crowning feature of the outing was
given to us last. We had spent the days
at the Exposition studying the works of
man, marveling again and again at his
genius; but the Niagara River and its
wonderful Falls, its appalling Rapids, its
almost mystic whirlpool, its rocks, its
islands of bewitching scenery led us into
a realm where man gave token of being
the created being, and thought soared
away beyond self.

The trip from Buffalo to Queenstown
on the Canadian side, where the river is
crossed, and then up to Lewiston on the
American and the return to the Rain-
bow City can be made by electric car,
with full privilege of stopping as long as
one may wish at any of the many points
of interest. The distance from Buffalo
to Lewiston being something over 80
miles. Or, if one desires, the American
side may be taken in on the morning,
returning on the Canadian side later in the
day. The entire trip is made at a very
small cost.

For a small additional cost the boat
may be taken from Buffalo to Slater's
Point on the Canadian side, and the jour-
ney then made by trolley car or on foot.
This was the route we took, even to the
"footing" of a good part of it. We made
a tour of Dufferin Island, and how we
longed to linger in the cool shade of those
magnificent arbutus trees; and the tangled
wild wood beneath awakened the love
of childhood to creep in and see what
could be found; but the roar of the
great cataract heard in the distance was
a greater attraction that lured us on.

We here again boarded the car and soon
came in full sight of the Horse Shoe
Falls, with the American Falls farther
down the river. To be still was our mood.
The roar of the Falls was sufficient.
The dashing foam and the fine spray that
fell over us as we got to the nearest pos-
sible point to them had all a world fasci-
nation. Attempted description would be
weak. The poet best describes my feel-
ing: Splendor supreme of constant majesty,
Of towering passion, overpowering
charm.

At last, mine eyes behold thee as thou
art.
In all the lightness of thy moving grace;
In all the whiteness of thy soaring spray;
In all the brightness of thy might!

At last
Mine ears drink in thy voice miraculous,
O plunging mountain, full of thunder-
songs,
Defiant or triumphant, echoing eye
Through vasts of days and night!

At this point in Victoria Park we sat un-
der the great trees in silence and filled
our souls with the majesty of the scene
before us. A short ride from here brought
us to the Rapids. Such turbulent waters
rushing on in madness must be seen to
be comprehended.

We were so desirous of having a full
comprehension of this portion of the
river that we walked from the Rapids on
the Canadian side to the Whirlpool. The
sudden ceasing of that maddened tor-
rent, and the quiet, ceaseless whirl of the
waters gave one a feeling that life with
its rush and dash had been left, and the
borders of the "great beyond" had been
at least touched. At many places where
we feared to tread lest we might make a
fatal slip, we crept to the edge of the
deep chasm that we might have the best
possible conception of the gorge which
has been made by these Falls in the ages
past, as the weight of the water wears
the rocks and soil away.

On the return trip we made a complete
circuit of Goat and Luna Islands, also
of the Three Sisters. The latter are most
beautiful little islands, which are con-
nected by bridges. From Luna Island one
gets a most magnificent view of the
American Falls. Here we descended a
spiral staircase of 80 steps, after going
down a number of steps to reach it. At
this point we were given a concept of
the roar of the water, the weight of the
fall and the magnificent rainbow effect.
We felt that we had been given a new
and mighty vision of Nature. One of the
finest views of the Rapids was given as
we passed on to the bridge at Goat
Island. The best description that can be
given was that uttered by Mr. Chub-
buck when he said, "A flood of dia-
monds!"

The beautiful green of the Niagara

River is one of its great charms, and as
we took our parting view of the Horse
Shoe Falls, with the sun low in the west
we could think of naught but an emerald
sea.

We found in this trip much of historic
interest which we will endeavor to give
at another time.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
CALLING FOR ABSENT MEMBERS.

Has Idyll "dried up and blown away"
during the disastrous drought that has
prevailed in South Missouri? We spent
six years in that part of Missouri and
were so interested in Idyll's venture we
open the RURAL WORLD each week
longing for an other peep into her home
life and surroundings and are always
disappointed. "May Myrtle" must have
gone to spend the heated term in her
"cottage by the sea" or have some other
work out of range of the Home Circle
readers.

Thanks, Ella Carpenter, we have so
enjoyed that trip on the coast. I wish all
Isa May, we are at sea, as it were, for
we had a very remote idea that we knew
you, or of you, but your last article
threw us out of our reckoning.

We wonder if other readers enjoy per-
sonal letters as we do? The more per-
sonal the better. We love to read of the
home life of each Home Circle writer.
That is the prime reason for the popular-
ity of May Myrtle, Idyll, Kit Clover and
others; they write of their own experi-
ences, and not long sentences of big
words on subjects that none of us care
a fig for. In the biographical sketch ac-
companying Ella Carpenter's picture we
are given a clear insight to her past and
present life, and reading between the
lines we know she has had her share of
troubles and failures. The knowledge of
her prospective success brings comfort to
each of us. We, too, have had our heavy
loads of trouble, sickness and failures,
and if success is to crown her efforts
why should not we, too, succeed? So we
feel encouraged and the more ready to
strive anew. It is the little personal mat-
ters regarding our fellow-beings that help
us to bear and dare. As with Ella Car-
penter, our success, too, seems almost
assured. There has never been in the
history of North Dakota a finer pros-
pect for large yields of grain. Wheat,
oats, barley and flax are immense. Some
of our old settlers predict a yield of 40
bushels to the acre from some of the
wheat fields, and every one feels con-
fident that from 20 to 25 bushels to the
acre will be the average yield. Flax is "way
up," not only in the field, but in price
on the market. We have 240 acres in
wheat, oats and flax, and couldn't desire
a brighter prospect. Vegetables of all
kinds are growing to "beat the world,"
and as there is a ready sale of all sur-
plus garden truck it is a great help in
rounding up the corners in expenses.

We haven't had the hot dry winds here,
as they had in Minnesota and South Da-
kota. Just as the season has been all
cool, so the crops are all well. The only
trouble to encounter now is the possible dearth of
harvest hands. We see the eastern pa-
pers advertise to bring harvest hands
to this country for the small sum of \$5—
a good opportunity to see this country at
small expense, and at the same time
make big wages. With thoughts of our
probable success, come sad thoughts of
the hard times ahead of those in the
drought-stricken sections of country. Why,
in some parts of that country it is hard
to make a living in the best of seasons,
and whatever are they to do this year?
"There is always a way provided."
Bottineau Co., N. D. "NANCY."

THE PURSE OF FORTUNATUS.

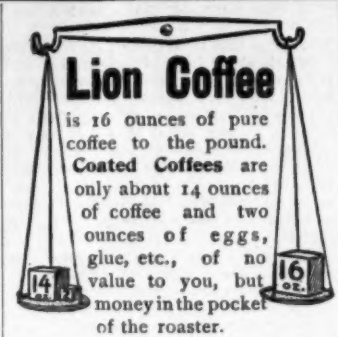
"That's an old story," said Uncle Zeph,
meditatively, "but the fellow—Fortunatus
was his name—that had the purse that
alters had a coin in it, 'nd every
day he spent it there it was again when
he opened the purse. I've allers wonder-
ed, ever since I wuz a boy, to hev a purse
like that one. But it 'twan't till the other
day, when I wuz a-readin' the sermon on
the mount in my Bible, that I waked up
sudden' to the truth that I'd hed Fortu-
natus' purse all my life, 'nd never
known it."

"Sounds kind of fanciful, p'raps, but I
mean the fact, the Bible, 'nd promises
'nd blessin', is that kind of a purse. You
kin take a promise out and use it—use it
every word. 'Nd the next time you open
your Bible there's the same bright prom-
ise lyin' there, waitin' fer you next time
you want it."

"When you come to think of it, it's a
good sight better purse than Fortunatus'
hed, 'fer his only hed one coin in it. I
mean the fact, the Bible, 'nd promises
'nd blessin', is that kind of a purse. You
kin take a promise out and use it—use it
every word. 'Nd the next time you open
your Bible there's the same bright prom-
ise lyin' there, waitin' fer you next time
you want it."

"I'm kinder ashamed, to tell the truth,
that I ain't taken more out of it in all
these years than just a few of its pre-
cious coins. I might hev hed so much
if I'd lived up to my purse like Fortunatus
did!" and Uncle Zeph reached over to
the shelf for his Bible, and opened it to
an air that showed he was going to do
his best toward enjoying its promises for
the remainder of his days.—Barbara Grif-
fith, in the Wellspring.

TOMATOES.—"Good Health," a medical
publication, says: "The tomato unques-
tionably possesses a high dietetic value,
and has been especially recommended for
use in cases of blood impoverishment, a
suggestion which, perhaps, rests upon the
fact that it contains a considerable
amount of iron. The presence of iron may
easily be detected by applying to the cut
surface of a tomato the ordinary
tests for this reagent. As a food for sup-
plying iron the tomato is far superior to
any of the combinations of iron so com-
monly used as a means of enriching the
blood. It has long been known that these
inorganic compounds cannot enter into
the composition of the blood. It is possi-
ble, however, that they may sometimes
be useful; for, as has recently been sug-
gested, while they do not enter into the
composition of the blood, they serve to
neutralize acid substances which form
insoluble salts with the iron of food, and
thus prevent its absorption and assimila-
tion. In other words, they act as pro-
tectives of the nutritive iron compounds
of food. The tomato may serve a similar
purpose, not only by supplying the iron,
but the introduction of a larger amount
than is needed, providing for the con-
servation of the amount actually re-
quired."



Written for the RURAL WORLD.
VALUE OF THE HOME CIRCLE
PAGE.

Do we realize what good we farmers'
wives get from even the Home Circle de-
partment of our paper? I wish all iso-
lated wives could have it. It seems to
broaden our lives to know others have
the same thoughts, duties and perplexi-
ties. The fraternal feeling it gives is be-
yond calculation. If intimate friends
are denied us, why, here they are await-
ing our leisure; never intruding on busy
hours, but ready for a leisure moment
with some kind word or perhaps solving
a difficulty just then confronting us.
They are such dear and interesting
friends; we come to love them all in their
different individualities. Then we get
their best thoughts, too. Those of us un-
able to visit Buffalo are so glad to view
it through the eyes of one who can.

I never realized that I was not one of
your number until a reunion was asked
for during the Fair. I really feel jealous
I saw a question asked some time since
I much desired answered. Why does
every one set the price for us farmers,
whether we buy or sell? It seems one-
sided. The whole world is dependent on
us; then, why this independence?

I wanted to say how much I sym-
pathized with Pine Burr and enjoy her ar-
ticles, but fear I am staying too long.
Greene Co., Mo. IDA E. DUNN.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
SUMMER ILLS.

Summer time with its balmy days and
moonlight nights, its delightful excu-
sions on land and water; its lavishness
of fruit and flowers and all that is most
beautiful in nature, would be perfect
were it not for the many petty annoy-
ances in the way of physical discomfort
which warm weather invariably brings
to remind us that "the trail of the ser-
pent is over it all."

Among the most common and painful
of these ills are insect bites and stings,
and the various rashes from which chil-
dren and persons possessed of delicate
skin suffer so much. The following sim-
ple remedies are reliable and may be
new to some of the readers of the Home
Circle. A little pure ammonia rubbed
on the bite of mosquitoes or other insect
will neutralize the poison and generally
prevent swelling or inflammation. Oil
of pennyroyal dropped at intervals on
the face and hands will prevent insect
bites and stings, though many people ob-
ject to it on account of the disagreeable
odor; 50 drops of carbolic acid to one
ounce of glycerine will have the same ef-
fect, and is less unpleasant. Common
baking soda dissolved in vinegar will re-
lieve bee stings, as will also a piece of
lean, raw meat bound to the affected
part.

Heat rash or prickly heat may be al-
leviated by using a heaping spoonful of
baking soda to half a pint of water, or
better still by bathing in borax water.
Another excellent remedy is one ounce of
glycerine, one-half ounce of rosemary
water and 20 drops of carbolic acid. Hives
sometimes come from indigestion or eat-
ing some particular kind of food. They
may frequently be relieved by washing
in carbolic acid water a teaspoonful of
the acid to a basin of water.

For chafing, wash the parts with old
castle soap and warm water in which
has been dissolved a little powdered
borax. Dry gently with a soft towel and
dust with some good talcum powder.

Diarrhoea, an ailment more common
in summer than at other times, may be
checked in various ways. The ordinary
mullein leaf boiled in new milk and
sweetened is good; another remedy is to
stir a tablespoonful of flour into a glass
of water. An ice water enema after each
action of the bowels is beneficial. Black-
berry cordial is excellent for summer
complaint in children, and tea made of
the root of either blackberry or rasp-
berry will cure, if given freely.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

Trimbale Co., Ky.

"SOMEBODY FORGETS."

A little boy, living in the most poverty-
stricken section of a great city, found his
way into the mission Sabbath school and
became a Christian. One day not long
after some one tried to shake the child's
faith by asking him some puzzling ques-
tions. "If God really loves you, why
doesn't He take somebody to send you a
pair of shoes, or else coal enough so that
you can keep warm this winter?"

The boy thought a moment and then
said, as the tears rolled down his cheeks:
"I guess He does tell somebody, and some-
body forgets."

The saddest thing about this answer is
its truth. God is not unmindful of His
little ones. Whether they are in want of
fire or food or advice or sympathy, He
calls us to supply the things that are
needed. He tells us that every act of
kindness or helpfulness done to the least
or lowest of His creatures, He will count
as done to Him. But not all of His pur-
poses are carried out; often because we
choose our own pleasure rather than His
will, often because somebody forgets.

Sombody forgets! That is one of the
reasons for the pinched faces we see
sometimes, and which haunt us for days
after, for half-clad, shivering bodies and
for cheerless homes. That is one of the
reasons why there are children in this
dark land of ours who have never heard
Christ's name except in curses. It is the
explanation for more than half the sin
and sorrow of this world. Is it not high
time for each of us to ask the question:
"Am I among those who forget?"—Se-
lected.

WHEN THAT OLD HOSS WAS
YOUNG.

Well, yes, the world was fresh and gay,
And life was worth the living, too,
And work in them ole times seemed play,
And skies was always clear and blue,
And ne'er a day in all the year
On which at toll no song I sung;
O! still the memory stays to cheer
Of days when that ole hoss was young!

You want to buy him? Not if I
Have any 'quaintance with myself!
A hundred-fifty! 'Twould n't buy
His cast-off shoes upon that shelf!
For many years, through sun and rain,
To that old hoss I've fondly clung,
His neigh brings back the joys again
Of days when that ole hoss was young!

I drove him in my courting days,
Up hill, down dale, through field and
wood;
He shared my love in horsely ways,
You see them four ole pine trees stand,
You see a tall white stone between,
And five small ones on either hand?

Well, neighbor, she and they would raise
And taunt me with accusing tongue,
If I should e'er forget the days,
The days when that ole hoss was young!

Out yonder in the meadow green
You see them four ole pine trees stand,
You see a tall white stone between,
And five small ones on either hand?

Well, neighbor, she and they would raise
And taunt me with accusing tongue,
If I should e'er forget the days,
The days when that ole hoss was young!

—Bang.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
THE MUSIC OF THE FARM.

That most frequently heard in South-
ern California is the mocking bird's song,
the sighing of eucalyptus trees in the
breeze and the murmur, swish and boom
of ocean waves upon the sands and rocks
of the shore.

I remember well the varied, profuse
music which greets one in the rural dis-
tricts in the East. I have often awak-
ened to hear the sweet warbling of the
birds, vying with each other in rapturous
strains of melody. The notes of meadow
lark and thrush on fence and bush, by
wood and road side, and sound of dis-
tant, tinkling bells were indescribably
sweet and dreamlike.

I will not forget the frogs, whistling
shrilly and croaking sonorously in the
meadow stream beyond the barn, and the
whippoorwill plaintively calling to his ab-
sent mate; nor the pathetic cricket's cry
and the katydid which seemed to foretell
the approach of winter and of the win-
ter time of life which would be so
cheerless without an abiding hope of bet-
ter things to come.

Other sounds I heard, said to be mus-
ical, I did not admire, because they were
so common and associated with the labor
of the fields. I refer to the rattle of farm
machinery and noises of domestic ani-
mals which seemed to denote impatience
and discontent. The most cheerful sounds
I remember to have heard were made by
boys whistling, dogs barking and care-
free singing so blithely they might
have taken lessons from the caroling
birds themselves. GEO. R. KLINE.
San Bernardino Co., Cal.

DISINFECTING A ROOM.

Sometimes a doctor orders a room to be
disinfected and if this is not done prop-
erly it might as well not be done at all.
The Delineator gives the following direc-
tions: Soak two teaspoonfuls of pow-
dered gum tragacanth in a pint of cold
water for an hour, then place the bowl in
a pan of boiling water and stir fre-
quently until the gum is dissolved. Have
newspaper cut into strips about two
inches wide and paste six thicknesses to-
gether. Paste these over the cracks of
doors and windows, leaving the door by
which you leave the room to be sealed
after the fumigator is lighted. If there
is a fireplace in the room it must be cov-
ered with several thicknesses of thick
brown paper. The gum tragacanth is
easily washed off and does not discolor
either paint or wood work.

TO KEEP CISTERN WATER SWEET.

Most housewives know how rapidly the
water in a cistern collects impurities,
and they also know what a troublesome,
though necessary, task the cleaning out
of that cistern is. Well, it can be done
nearly so often if you get 10 cents
worth of charcoal; fasten it up in a mus-
lin bag, with one or two stones, and sus-
pend it in the cistern. The stones keep
the charcoal immersed in the water, from
which it is renewed as once a month, the
cleaning out of the cistern, under ordi-
nary circumstances, need only be done
once a year.



That is the secret of strength for every
man. No man can be stronger than his
stomach. The careless and irregular
eating, of business men, causes disease
of the stomach and its allied organs of
digestion and nutrition. There can be
no sound health until these diseases are
cured.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery
cures diseases of the stomach and other
organs of digestion and nutrition, and
enables the body to be built up into
vigorous health by the assimilation of the
nutrition extracted from food.
"I was taken with the grippe, which resulted
in a severe cold, and writes Mr. T. R. Caudill, of Montclair, Allegheny Co., N. C. "I
was unable to do anything a good part of the
winter. I wrote to Dr. Pierce, and he sent me
a bottle of his Golden Medical Discovery. He ad-
vised me to take his Golden Medical Discovery, and
I began to feel better. I have used nearly six
bottles. I feel thankful to God for the bene-
fit I have derived from Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical
Discovery. I can highly recommend it to
all persons as a good and safe medicine."
Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

Poultry

GOOD WEATHER FOR CHICKS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: "It blows
the wind that profits nobody." The dry
season that we are having is very favor-
able to the health and growth of young
chickens and turkeys. This puts the
chicken man right in the push. If he is
also engaged in farming it is a case of
loss and gain with him, and he can better
afford to be contented with things as the
All Wise sees fit to give them to him,
than if he were all loser. Viewing it from
another standpoint it is not so flattering
after all. The continued drought will be
bound to run the price of feed up, and
the very favorable season for the young
fowls will have a tendency to lower the
price of poultry products. Hence the
scale of balance may go over on the
wrong side, after all. But when a man
is in the "fancy" and puts the price of
stock himself, he will come out right side
up any way.

E. W. GEER.
St. Francois Co., Mo.

THE TWIN BROTHERS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: When John
and Jake Smith reached the age of 21
they both got married. John married a
doctor's daughter, and Jake married a
farmer's daughter. John got a little start
with his wife, the doctor making them a
present of a handsome piano and furnishing
their house in up-to-date style. Poor
Jake and Mary struck hard luck, didn't
get anything but the preacher's blessing.
John seemed to change; Jake was the
same old Jake, but John had grown cold,
had got his ear educated to the latest se-
lections in music. The common old
Church songs, like "Nearer, My God, to
Thee," were too antique.

Jake and Mary raised a few pigs and a
good many chickens.
One day the doctor died and his prop-
erty was chiefly old standing book ac-
counts. It was not long until John and
his wife began to realize that they must
do something for themselves, but John
had lost his grip on good honest toil, and
his wife was a total stranger to it.

Jake and Mary were as happy as a
pair of larks. Jake came home evenings,
and Mary would relate all the little hap-
penings among the pigs and chickens.
Before long they bought a cow; and talk
about gardens! Mary knew just how to
raise the best of everything, and chick-
ens by the hundreds. Anything that
looked like a soap box or nail keg was
put in use. Old barrels made the best of
cups. Jake's wages were tucked away in
the family pocket book, and Mary did the
bills and would drop in a few dimes
now and then. Talk about comfort!
Jake and Mary and the little folks en-
joyed everything, were healthy and
happy.

One day the man Jake worked for said:
"Jake, why don't you buy the Hobson
place?" (The Hobson place was an 80
acre tract, with some improvements.)
"Can't do it," says Jake, "haven't got
money enough."

"Bosh!" says the man, "make a pay-
ment, buy a team and you and Mary go
after it."

You see Jake and Mary had gained the
confidence of the well-to-do people and
their credit was good. Well, they bought
the place and went after it according to
instructions. Yes, sir, they paid out on
the place and soon bought another
team, and Jake and Mary made a good
team, and the little folks were naturally
good workers.

Did you ask about John? Well, John
hung on to his shoddy aristocracy until
his existence was a burden to him, and
one day his wife ran off with a patent-
medicine man, and John himself went to
teaching music lessons and living on
what he could get.

No, this is not much of a chicken yarn.
It was Mary that could tell the chicken
yarns, and she did not have any birds
and score cards mixed up with it, either.
The speckled hen and the top-knot hen
got due notice, and it was just plain
chicken from start to finish.

Clay Center, Neb. M. M. JOHNSON.

THE EXAMINATION AND SORTING
OF EGGS.

The egg is to the kitchen what verbs
are to speech. It is the necessary ad-
junct of the majority of sauces, of all
stews, and of a large number of
side dishes. It is, in addition, a nutritious
food that passes through the digestive
tract without fatiguing them, and that
becomes assimilated in our organism
without leaving any residue therein. It
contains within itself all the elements of
our meals, and constitutes a true bal-
ance of fare in miniature, in which bread
and cakes are represented by the glucose and
extractive matters, in which the albumen
takes the place of a roast, in which but-
ter abounds in the form of fatty matter,
in which the chlorides, lime, magnesium
and iron are not wanting, and in which
occur in small quantities the lecithine
and phosphates that concur in the de-
velopment of the bones. It is, upon the
whole, a complete aliment which, like
milk—and, in many respects, like the
grape—affords, without resistance to de-
gestive action, the materials that enter
into the composition of the blood.

The newly-laid egg is entirely filled
with yolk and white enveloped by a
fragile shell. It is at this moment that
it possesses its highest alimentary qual-
ities. Though it would be capable of pre-
serving indefinitely, if the tightness of
the shell equaled that of a metallic box.
But, unfortunately, such is not the case.
The calcareous shell is provided with
pores, through which is soon established
a cross circulation of water and mi-
crobes. The water leaves the albumen
and passes to the exterior in the form of
vapor, while legions of bacteria enter
and fill the air chamber formed by evap-
oration. This latter causes the egg daily
to lose, on an average, half a grain of its
weight. We can assure ourselves of this
by immersing it in a quart of water con-
taining four ounces of salt. On the first
day it will descend to the bottom; on
the second it will sink to so great a
depth; on the third it will remain near
the surface, and beginning with the
fifth it will project above the surface so
much the more in proportion as it is
older. Such behavior of the egg in salt
water may, up to a certain point, be
used as a means of control. The loss of
weight would not be of so much impor-
tance if it did not keep pace with the
entrance of microbes. Now, it is precisely
the injurious action of the latter that re-
stricts our consumption of so valuable a
food material. Many people, not very
sure of the age of the eggs exposed for

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THE FUNCTIONS OF HOGS' LEGS.
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The Pig Pen

SWINE AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Editor RURAL WORLD: As the time draws near for the swine exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition (Aug. 28 to Sept. 7), a greater interest is being taken in the same than was at first expected. It seems unfortunate that it was necessary to hold this exhibit in the month of August, and many thought the hot weather would militate against the number of entries that might be made for this show. We have, however, 60 individual entries, the number of exhibitors of each breed are as follows: Berkshire six, Poland-China, four, Chester White four, Duroc-Jersey, two, Small Yorkshire one, Large Yorkshire four, Essex two, Cheshire two, Tamworth three, Victoria two. The entries are coming from territories as far west as Iowa and as far east as New Brunswick, and South to North Carolina. Owing to the opportunities offered by the Exposition, aside from the premiums, to show to the people of South and Central American countries something of the swine industry in the United States and Canada, the interest in this particular division is greater than was anticipated.

Superintendent Converse has arranged for a mammoth meeting of swine men to take place on the Exposition grounds September 5 and 6, at which time speakers of prominence in the swine world will be present. At this meeting representatives of foreign countries from the government offices who are interested in live stock will be present. The outcome of this meeting will not only be of interest to the swine men, but will increase our trade with the countries to the south of us.

HERBERT SHEARER
Bazaar Building, Pan-American Exposition.

HOG SHOW POSTPONED.
The long continued drought in Missouri, Kansas and in some sections of Iowa and Nebraska has had a very depressing influence upon the breeders and feeders of swine, especially in the territory tributary to Kansas City, Mo.

Early in the season the breeders of swine made very complete arrangements for a large exhibit of Berkshires, Poland-Chinas and Duroc Jersey swine at Kansas City, Oct. 7-11, 1901. The officers of the Kansas City stock yards provided a large sum for prizes, which was supplemented by liberal appropriations from the Swine Breeders' associations, the breeders of swine and the business men of Kansas City. The attractive premiums provided would, under ordinary conditions, have assured the largest and most creditable show of swine ever exhibited.

The protracted drought made it necessary for many breeders to ship their stock to market, while others who held on to their breeding stock found themselves short of feed and water, with no prospect of being able to keep their stock in show condition.

Breeders who had made large subscriptions for the show fund and had spent much time and money in fitting up their herds, cancelled their pledges and gave notice of their inability to exhibit.

A thorough canvass was made of the conditions affecting the swine industry in the Kansas City territory by the most active promoters of the show, which resulted in the calling together July 31, 1901, at the Midland hotel at Kansas City.

Mr. N. H. Gentry of Sedalia, Mo., the president of the National Swine Show association, reported that the unfavorable reports concerning the disastrous conditions resulting from the long continued drought were correct, so far as Missouri was concerned. He favored the postponement of the holding of the show until the crop conditions were more favorable.

Mr. C. A. Stannard of Emporia, Kan., stated that the crop conditions in Kansas were very discouraging to farmers, and this was especially the case with the breeders of swine who depend so largely upon the corn crop. In his opinion the exhibit of hogs from the drought section of the country would be small and the attendance would be very limited. He asked to be recorded as favoring the postponement of the show at least one year.

Mr. E. G. Rust, the traffic manager of the Union Stock yards, stated that data about the live stock industry in the Kansas City territory had been carefully collected and duly considered and that the interest of the breeders and feeders of swine had been more seriously affected by this drought than that of breeders of any other kind of stock.

In his opinion the prospects for a successful show were very discouraging, and he advised the postponement of the proposed exhibition until the conditions were favorable for a large and creditable display and a satisfactory attendance.

Mr. L. W. Winn, secretary of the show, stated that the scarcity of water, the failure of the corn crop in large sections of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa had greatly discouraged men who had promised to show and sell their stock at the October exhibition.

The number of breeders who had withdrawn their exhibitions, cancelled their contracts and asked to be excused from taking any part was so large that there was no hope for other than a limited show, which would necessarily have to be made by exhibitors residing east of the drought stricken sections.

Col. Charles F. Mills of Illinois stated that while the crop conditions were more favorable in his state than in other corn producing areas that the men who had been fitting herds for the Kansas City show would hesitate about exhibiting in the drought section, where there would be no prospect for making sales. In his opinion the majority of the owners of show herds would vote against holding the exhibition next October.

The following resolution, introduced by Col. Mills, was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The protracted and severe drought in the territory tributary to Kansas City has seriously injured the prospects for the show and sale of hogs arranged to be held in this city Oct. 7-11, 1901; and

"Whereas, The great majority of the prospective exhibitors residing in the states that have been visited by the unprecedented drought have been compelled by the shortage of the corn crop to dispose of their breeding and show herds; and

"Whereas, Exhibitors residing in sections where the drought has not so seriously prevailed have expressed a doubt as to the prospects for making satisfactory sales in the drought section and the consequent failure in obtaining the expected and usual results attending exhibitions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in view of the shortage in crops and the generally expressed doubt by the swine breeders of Missouri, Kansas and Western Iowa as to the advisability of holding the proposed show, the committees assembled and representing the several breeds interested deem it wise to postpone the show until some future date.

"Resolved, That the thanks of the committees assembled are due and hereby extended to the officers of the Kansas City Stock Yards, the business men of Kansas City and the breeders of swine for liberal contributions made for the expenses and premiums for the show.

"Resolved, That the committees are still of the opinion that Kansas City has exceptional advantages for the accommodation and support of a show of swine on the extended plan outlined and that the president of this organization be authorized to convene the committees whenever the conditions are propitious for a show.

"Resolved, That the committees recommend that a show on the plans agreed upon be held next season, which with favorable crop conditions can but prove successful and creditable to the live stock represented by the swine industry of the United States."

The National Swine Breeders' Show Association then adjourned, subject to the call of Chairman Gentry.

to the prospects for making satisfactory sales in the drought section and the consequent failure in obtaining the expected and usual results attending exhibitions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in view of the shortage in crops and the generally expressed doubt by the swine breeders of Missouri, Kansas and Western Iowa as to the advisability of holding the proposed show, the committees assembled and representing the several breeds interested deem it wise to postpone the show until some future date.

"Resolved, That the thanks of the committees assembled are due and hereby extended to the officers of the Kansas City Stock Yards, the business men of Kansas City and the breeders of swine for liberal contributions made for the expenses and premiums for the show.

"Resolved, That the committees are still of the opinion that Kansas City has exceptional advantages for the accommodation and support of a show of swine on the extended plan outlined and that the president of this organization be authorized to convene the committees whenever the conditions are propitious for a show.

"Resolved, That the committees recommend that a show on the plans agreed upon be held next season, which with favorable crop conditions can but prove successful and creditable to the live stock represented by the swine industry of the United States."

The National Swine Breeders' Show Association then adjourned, subject to the call of Chairman Gentry.

INDIGESTION IN PIGS.

The first thing to be done, when it has become plain that the pigs are suffering from indigestion, is to cut down the amount of food, give it oftener, and in it mix something that will make it digest better. A good thing for this is lime water, and it may be made by pouring water upon fresh lime and straining it. The water should then be diluted further, and it may be mixed in the food of the pigs, says the "N. Y. Farmer."

Charcoal is valuable in the same way, and for this reason many feed soft coal, but there is no doubt that powdered coal mixed with the food has a better effect. The soft coal has one advantage in that it contains sulphur, but this can be added several times a week if there is a tendency to constipation or skin disease.

If a pig is constipated, the bowels should be moved by two tablespoonfuls of castor oil or an ounce or two of Epsom salts, after which it is well to mix in the food twice daily one teaspoonful of ground ginger root.

Chronic vomiting there is perhaps nothing better than a mixture of doses mixed with the food. For a pig, three grains three times daily of the powdered drug will do to start with, but it should be increased if necessary, and if the vomiting does not cease, add two or three drops of carbolic acid well mixed up in a little milk.

For diarrhoea the treatment would be a little different. The first thing is to clear the bowels of the animal of all castor oil, and follow with ten-grain doses of subnitrate of bismuth and fifteen drops of tincture of opium, or three grains of powdered opium three times daily in food.

Where there is a lack of appetite, the bowels should be moved freely, then follow with ten grains of powdered gentian root and a like amount of dried sulphate of iron twice daily in the food. A change of food is always indicated, and if roots can be obtained, they will usually give the best of results, or the food may be boiled.

POINTERS ON BREEDING.

Too much attention can not be paid to the proper mating of breeding animals in order to secure good results. This will apply more to the selection of the sire than of the sow, for his influence is very great in the herd and will determine to a very great extent the type of the whole herd.

Avoid the common error of to-day in selecting a fine-boned hog. Progeny from such a sire will not bear up the load of a well developed body, particularly when being transported to market.

In making the selection of a sire always bear in mind the type you already have in your herd on the part of the sows, whether they are too long in the body, too high off the ground, too fine in the bone, too short in the body, or lacking in constitution, etc. Then select a boar of the opposite type to correct these errors.

The evil results which follow "in" or "close" breeding are numerous and very marked. Breeding of this kind generally results in a weak constitution, and the animal becomes very susceptible to disease. Sterility often follows such a method of breeding, while a deterioration in the size of the animal always follows such a practice. When animals are strong in constitution and of good size, an "in" cross may prove beneficial, but it should not be indulged in too often, for undesirable results are sure to follow its continued use.

A grade sire should never be used, no matter how good an individual he may be. To use such a sire is gambling on the part of the breeder, for there are nine chances of his being a failure to one of his proving satisfactory.

Such a sire lacks prepotency, which is the power to reproduce his like with a degree of certainty. Always bear in mind that the sire is half the herd, and of vital importance that he be a good individual, with the best blood possible in his veins.

W. J. KENNEDY.

Early maturity means exemption from hardships, hardship is deprivation of sufficient and proper kinds of food, furnishing plenty of good pure water and protection from storms and cold. So there you are with the destiny of the pig in your hand, Mr. Farmer.

PIG PEN POINTERS.

E. E. AXLINE, Oak Grove, Mo., has about 80 pigs and 40 fall gilts that are a grand lot. He expects to make a sale this fall, and if he does it ought to be a good one. R. Perfection and Chief Echols, two great herd boars, are looking fine and are surely breeding satisfactorily. We will have more to say of the herd later on.

H. O. MINNIS, Edinburg, Ill., has not a large crop of pigs on hand, but he has some good ones; in fact, he always has some good ones, for he is one of the breeders that knows how to produce and develop good ones. The boar he is using this year was bred by Mr. Hendricks of Ohio. It is a boar of good flesh and bone, has a fancy ear and his get are showing his good points. Mr.

M.'s sows are of fashionable family. He would not have a poorly bred animal at any price. Mr. Minnis expects to hold a sale in November, and by that time he ought to have an offering of great merit. Further mention will be made of this herd in later issues.

C. WILSON & CO., Junction City, Ark., writes to the L. A. Spies Breeding Co., St. Jacob, Ill., as follows: "The pig you shipped to us last week arrived in good condition. He is a much better pig than anything we expected—a grand hog from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail. We thank you for your fair treatment."

SUMMER WITH THE HOGS.

Hot weather brings extra ills for the hog to endure. Ills that can operate on a limited extent in cold weather can operate to a far greater extent in the hot days of summer, writes F. X. Mallon in the "New York Farmer."

The hogs should have more room in the warm weather, more drink, more succulent feed, and more care in general, than in the cold weather.

A hundred hogs in a space that is really large enough for but fifty will mean an intensification of all the troubles that belong to pigdom. Sickness will come often, and be more intense, and affect a larger percentage of animals in the overcrowded herd than in the herd that has the proper amount of space.

The Markets

WHEAT—Cash Market—Lower. Sales this side at 71½¢ and E. side at 73½¢ for car lots, mainly del. No. 2 red sold at 71¢ and No. 4 (badly cooked) at 69¢. Skd. lots in elevator at 70½¢ (Sept. price), for No. 2 red, 69¢ for No. 2 red, 68¢ for No. 4. No. 2 hard Kansas sold at 71¢ (Sept. premium) and No. 3 hard at 70½¢. Spring wheat (ungraded) at 67½¢.

CORN—Cash Market—Lower. By sample—No. 2 yellow sold at 69½¢; No. 3 yellow at 69¢; No. 2 white at 68¢ and No. 3 white at 67½¢.

OATS—Cash Market—Sales by sample at 26½¢ for No. 2; 27½¢ for No. 3; 28½¢ for No. 4. No. 2 white; 28½¢ for No. 3 white; 28¢ for No. 4 white.

RYE—Firm, but the demand and offerings small. No. 2 sold E. side at 62½¢, and delivered this side at 62¢.

MILLEFEED—Quiet, as offerings small and the prices are limiting the demand. Bran quotable E. trk. at 8¢ in large sacks and 8¢ in small sks. Texas bid 8¢ for bran in 100-lb. sks. this side.

HAY—Choice clover in demand. Prairie quiet and unchanged. Prices E. trk. as follows: Timothy, \$14.50 for choice; \$13.00 for No. 1; \$12.00 for No. 2; clover, \$11.00 for No. 1; prairie, \$14.00 for No. 1 and \$12.00 for No. 2; alfalfa, \$14.50.

PRICES ON CHANGE

The following tables show the range of prices in future and cash grains:

	Closed Saturday	Range	Closed Monday
Wheat—			
Sept.—	70½¢	70½¢-71¢	70½¢
Dec.—	71½¢	71½¢-72½¢	71½¢
May—	73½¢	73½¢-74½¢	73½¢
Corn—			
Sept.—	69½¢	69½¢-70½¢	69½¢
Dec.—	70½¢	70½¢-71½¢	70½¢
May—	72½¢	72½¢-73½¢	72½¢
Oats—			
Sept.—	27½¢	27½¢-28½¢	27½¢
May—	29½¢	29½¢-30½¢	29½¢

Cash wheat, corn and oats ranged:

	Range Monday	Range Saturday	Range Last Yr.
Wheat—			
No. 2 red—	71½¢-72½¢	71½¢-72½¢	69½¢-71½¢
No. 3 red—	70½¢-71½¢	70½¢-71½¢	68½¢-70½¢
No. 4 winter—	69½¢-70½¢	69½¢-70½¢	67½¢-69½¢
No. 2 hard—	71½¢-72½¢	71½¢-72½¢	69½¢-71½¢
Corn—			
No. 2—	69½¢-70½¢	69½¢-70½¢	67½¢-69½¢
No. 3—	68½¢-69½¢	68½¢-69½¢	66½¢-68½¢
No. 2 white—	69½¢-70½¢	69½¢-70½¢	67½¢-69½¢
No. 3 white—	68½¢-69½¢	68½¢-69½¢	66½¢-68½¢
Oats—			
No. 2—	27½¢-28½¢	27½¢-28½¢	25½¢-27½¢
No. 3—	26½¢-27½¢	26½¢-27½¢	24½¢-26½¢
No. 2 north—	28½¢-29½¢	28½¢-29½¢	26½¢-28½¢
No. 2 white—	29½¢-30½¢	29½¢-30½¢	27½¢-29½¢
No. 3 white—	28½¢-29½¢	28½¢-29½¢	26½¢-28½¢

COTTON.

COTTON—Local spot quotations—Ordinary, 6½¢; good ordinary, 6½¢; low middling, 7½¢; middling, 8¢; good middling, 8½¢; middling fair, 8½¢.

WOOL—Market quiet but steady. Missouri and Illinois—Medium combing, 16½¢; medium clothing, 16½¢; braid and low 16½¢; burry and clear mixed, 14½¢; slight burry, 12½¢; hard burry, 10½¢; light fine, 12½¢; heavy fine, 10½¢; lamb, 15¢.

LIVE POULTRY—Chickens—Young hens 6¢; roosters, old or staggy young 5¢. Turkeys—Round lots 5¢. Ducks 5¢. Geese (top for full-feathered) 5¢. Spring chickens selling by weight 10¢ for average receipts; those weighing less than a pound not wanted. Spring ducks—Choice white 6¢ per lb.; small and dark 5¢ per lb. Spring geese 5¢ per lb. Young turkeys 12¢ per lb. for large, 8¢ per lb. for small. Pigeons 75¢ per dozen.

DRESSED POULTRY—Loed stock scalded and undrawn, with heads and legs on: Chickens—Average 6½¢; roosters 4¢. Turkeys—Average 5¢. Ducks 7¢. All poor stock, including young, sweating, thin, scrawny, etc., nominal. Spring chickens 10½¢.

EGGS—Selling quietly on basis of 11¢, loss off, for average offerings.

BUTTER—Little doing, there being only a light demand for table grades; while other kinds are wanted but are in scant supply. Quotations unchanged; though retail dealers in creamery are holding off and contending for lower prices. Creamery—Extra, 22¢; firsts, 19¢; seconds, 17¢. Country—Choice, 11½¢; poor to fair, 9¢; grease, 4¢. Dairy—Extra, 17¢; firsts, 14½¢. Ladle-packed—Extra, 16½¢; firsts, 13½¢.

CHEESE—Jobbing: Twins at 10½¢; singles, 11¢; 1½¢; Y. A., 11½¢; long horns, 11½¢; N. Y., large, 11¢; N. Y., small, 11½¢. Limburger at 11½¢. Swiss, 16¢. Brick, 11½¢.

PEACHES—Receipts good and prices easier. Texas receipts—Fair to choice refrigerator stock 35¢ for clings per 4-basket crate; freestones 35¢; Mississippi 4-basket crates 40¢, and fancy 40¢ per 6-basket crate; Arkansas 40¢; 1-3-bu. box, 25¢; 6-basket crates 11½¢; 1-3-bu. home-grown dull at 16¢ per 4-basket; Southern Illinois 30¢ per 1-3-bu. box; Missouri 1-3-bu. box, 25¢; Tennessee 16¢ per peck and 30¢ per 1-3-bu. box. Pecos Valley, New Mexico, 40¢ per 3 doz. box.

NEW APPLES—Receipts poor; market higher for choice grades. Sound and well-packed quite scarce at 11½¢ for poor to 15¢ for bbl. for fair to choice smooth, and at 22½¢ for red varieties; Illinois 3-peck box, small quotable at 40¢, and choice varieties at 55¢; home-grown sell at 30¢ per bu. for 2½¢ per bbl. for choice hand-picked. Fancy home-grown pippins 70¢ per bu. box, 22½¢ per bbl.

PEARS—Higher, with light offerings; home-grown common varieties plenty and dull at 9¢ to 10¢ per bu. and at 17½¢ per bbl. Near-by consigned lots sugar sold at 30¢ per ½-bu. basket; Florida La Conte sold at 25¢ for bbl. crate, del.

PLUMS—Unchanged. Small red in 1-3-bu. box, sell at 35¢ and pecks at 30¢; near-by and home-grown at 25¢ per ½-bu. box, and 55¢ per 4-bu. basket for damsons.

GRAPE—Arkansas receipts selling at 25¢ per 4-basket crate for Iowa, 45¢ for Moore's Early and at 70¢ for Delaware; Concord in 8-lb. baskets 25¢; home-grown 45¢ for 4-bu. basket for Moore's early.

CRAB APPLES—Nominal at 20¢ per 1-3-bu. box for near-by.

WHORTLEBERRIES—Scarce. Arkansas in demand at 12½¢ per 6-gal. case. Texas sold at 12½¢ for small to 15¢ for large per crate on trk., according to size and quality.

CANTALOUPE—Unchanged and quiet. Rocky Ford sold at 22½¢, 23¢, and 24¢ for 2-3 crates. Home-grown plentiful; consigned stock slow and dull. Arkansas 15¢ per ½-bu. basket; 11½¢ per standard crate for fancy; Alton, Ill., 15¢ per ½-bu. basket. Home-grown gems 70¢ per bu. box. Pecos Valley, New

Mexico, 50¢ per box, containing from 15 to 18 melons.

POTATOES—Firm. Home-grown early Ohio from \$1.25 to \$1.30 per bu.; near-by river stock \$1.10 to \$1.20.

ONIONS—Choice near-by yellow 90¢; red 10¢ to 11¢; inferior and small stock as low as 50¢.

BORGHUM—Poor to prime, 10¢ to 11¢ per gallon.

POP CORN—Latest sales per 100 pounds at 60¢ for mixed to \$1 for white.

BROOM CORN—Market firm. Very little brush offering, and the trade is awaiting the new crop. Quotations here are nominal at from \$9 per ton for ordinary to \$20 for choice.

GRASS SEEDS—Timothy continues very scarce—no spot seed offering at all. Average receipts would sell for \$5 for poor to \$5.00 to \$5.50 for clean bright, and possibly even more for prime spot seed—50 sacks brought \$5.45; the demand is not extensive, however. Millet firm at \$1.00 to \$1.10. Clover of clean and good grade would bring \$15 for old and \$10.50 for new. Nothing doing in other seeds.

WHIPPOORWILL PEAS—Sound at \$1.00 per bushel.

SUNFLOWER SEED—Choice old at \$1.75 per 100 pounds; new nominal at 25¢ per 100 pounds less.

BUCKWHEAT—Latest sale at \$1.50 per 100 pounds.

CARTON BEANS—Nominal at about \$1.25 per bushel for prime in car lots; smaller lots less.

DRIED FRUIT—Only a few small lots of the new crop (apples) received. These sold at 45¢ for sun-dried quarters to 55¢ for evaporated rings. Sun-dried at 45¢, evaporated at 45¢ and 40¢ at 15¢.

WHITE BEANS—Demand active; supply light; prices advancing. Hand-picked quotable at \$2.50 and generally held at \$2; prime or machine-picked at \$2.00 to \$2.25. Lima beans at \$1.45 to \$1.50 per pound; California pink at 35¢.

HONEY—Comb—Dark at 68¢; bright amber at 10½¢; white clover at 11½¢ to 12½¢; inferior and broken less. Extracted and strained—Southern in barrels at 49¢; cans 45¢; California more.

BEEHIVES—75¢ per pound for prime.

ROOTS—Ginseng at from 34.50 to \$40; lady slipper at 36¢; seneca at 28¢; pink at 14¢; golden seal, spring dug, 45¢; heavy, fall dug 45¢; May apple at 25¢; snake at 30¢; black at 4¢; angelica at 35¢; wahoo—bark of root 30¢, bark of tree 25¢; blood 25¢; blueflag 30¢; skullcap leaves 5¢; saffron bark 4¢; wild ginger 4¢.

"MRS. A. GREENER."
Cleveland Co., Oklahoma.

LIVE STOCK.

HORSES—The auction supply for the first day of the week was confined to about a hundred head and was smaller than the demand seemed to warrant. From the start of the auction, trade was in brisk and active shape and a thorough clearance of offerings was accomplished by noon. Values were on a comparatively satisfactory basis. They were stronger than the opening of last week, considerably stronger than its close. All classes shared in the good demand which prevailed, except the very commonest. The Eastern force of buyers held up their end on the finished chunks, the medium chunks found reasonably good outlet through local and other speculative channels, while there was enough demand from Southern and medium-sized offerings, making values relatively strong the meanwhile. The general market is on a better basis generally than it was two weeks ago, especially on the medium class offerings.

Horse quotations:

Heavy draft—Common to good, \$125 to \$150; choice to extra, \$175 to \$200. Chunks, 1150 to 1350 pounds—Fair to good, \$70 to \$90; good to choice, \$100 to \$120. Coach horses and cobs—Fair to good, \$125 to \$175; choice to extra, \$200 to \$250. Horses for the South—Small, light drivers, fair to good, \$30 to \$45; choice to extra, \$50 to \$65; southern drivers, large, \$85 to \$100. Export chunks, 1200 to 1500 pounds—Fair to good, \$85 to \$100; choice to extra, \$100 to \$120. Business drivers, fair to good, \$55 to \$110; choice to extra, \$125 to \$150. Saddlers for southern use—Fair to good, \$75 to \$90; choice to extra, \$100 to \$120; fancy gaited and New York saddlers, \$150 to \$200. Inferior horses—Common, small plugs, \$20 to \$30; heavy work plugs, \$40 to \$60.

MULES—The early mule run of the week was light; it included a lot or two to dealers and only a few bunches to commission interests. One was a pretty good bunch of big mules and sold at \$140 round, but the remainder were of medium to good quality. The conditions were not notably changed from last week. Salesmen called the market "fair," which is equivalent to a steady tone. There was hardly enough in the supply to make apparent a change in the market. Demands from local dealers did not show any urgency; in this they very much resembled the condition of the previous week. The mule market at present is without a trade outlet. It is too early for the trade from the South, and its main dependence must be put in an Eastern inquiry, which, during the last couple of weeks, has been decidedly small and changeable.

Quotations for broke mules, 4 to 7 years old:

Old hands, extreme range—	\$50 00 to \$70 00
14 hands, bulk of sales—	\$50 00 to \$60 00
14 hands, extreme range—	\$5 00 to \$6 00
14 hands, bulk of sales—	\$5 00 to \$6 00
15 hands, extreme range—	\$5 00 to \$6 00
15 hands, bulk of sales—	\$5 00 to \$6 00
16 hands, extreme range—	\$5 00 to \$6 00
16 hands, bulk of sales—	\$5 00 to \$6 00

ADDITIONAL LIVE STOCK MARKETS

ON PAGE 4.

OKLAHOMA NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Since my last letter we have gone through one of the worst drouths we have had for years; at the time we thought there would be nothing raised worth speaking of. Much of the corn was fired to the top on the upland, but in the bottom did not suffer so badly, and since we have begun to have showers we have not had a real good soaking rain yet—it is growing again and my husband brought in some nicely developed root-lag ears yesterday. Peas are looking fine and my garden beans that survived the drouth are full of blooms and young beans. We have plenty of watermelons of good size and quality. I wish I could send the RURAL WORLD crew a dozen of the finest Georgia Rattlesnakes and Cuban Queens, also a Kleckley Sweet or two thrown in. I believe you would enjoy them immensely. We do.

Our fruit is fine considering drouth conditions, which have prevailed so long. We are using a yellow freestone peach which has a splendid flavor and a good acid, very mellow when ripe, just the peach to be eaten with cream and sugar; we do not know its name.

Our grapes are fine, with large full bunches and large, well developed berries. We have had none to wither or sun-



A VIEW OF THE IOWA STATE FAIR GROUNDS.
(State Fair, August 23-31, 1901.)

All departments promise to be well represented and more entries are now made than in usual for the time of year. Special efforts have been put forth looking to the comfort of the public, including splendid camping facilities.

Great races may be expected, for a large field of horses have been entered. Locomobile races for each day have been arranged and many exciting features will be put on.

I think it is because we did not prune our vines very close and there has been plenty of leaves to protect them from the sun.

Turnip seed planted the 24th of July has not appeared yet, neither has the late planting of potatoes. We mean to sow more turnips. From our 6½ to 7 acres of alfalfa, sowed about April 10, we have a fine crop of several tons of hay, cut sometime the last of June. I fear the plants have been so injured that we will get another crop this year. I will let you know later about this.

Many farmers are cutting up their corn, which makes very fine feed and it is a safe method. I think we will have sufficient feed to do us. We have 600 bushels of old corn, but when corn gets to the dollar mark we may possibly turn it loose and build a new dwelling with a part of the proceeds, as we need a home badly. We are now living in a log cabin with two boxed rooms and a porch attached, and on a different part of the place than that where we wish to build. As I fear this letter has grown in length more than in interest, I will close.

"MRS. A. GREENER."
Cleveland Co., Oklahoma.

THE NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

Editor RURAL WORLD: On inquiring of President Vance of the Nebraska State Fair as to the outlook for the coming Fair, Sept. 2-4, at Lincoln, he said it was very promising, judging by the applications for space and numerous inquiries regarding space that are now coming in. In the County Collection Exhibit 12 counties have been assigned space, and the prospect was good for many more county applications.

As to the effect of the drouth on the display of agricultural products, Mr. Vance thinks Nebraska is "more scared than hurt." He admitted that corn has suffered to a considerable extent in some counties, while in others there will be a fair yield, though not up to last spring's expectations. Oats suffered very much, but considering the cash value of the excellent yield of winter wheat and the alfalfa and other forage crops, the general condition looks better. Mr. Vance estimates the average wheat yield at 25 bushels per acre, and the quality equal to or above the standard.

As for fruit, Mr. Vance and others of the Fair Association who have been over the state express great surprise at the prospect for an abundant crop and of fine quality.

The live stock exhibits will be as large or larger than usual. So taking it altogether, the Fair officials look for an extra good display at the coming Fair.

The Nebraska Legislature appropriated at the last session \$5,000 to be used in purchasing land and permanently locating the State Fair at Lincoln. The grounds where the Fair had formerly been held—about 100 acres—were purchased. Out of the \$5,000, \$18,000 were reserved for new buildings and repairs. We have now ample accommodations for all classes of live stock and large, roomy buildings for the display of other exhibits, also for the convenience of exhibitors and sightseers.

The permanent location of the Fair will be appreciated by all classes of exhibitors.

A special feature of the Nebraska State Fair to which I wish to call the attention of all progressive farmers, and particularly the younger ones, is the exhibit that will be made by the Nebraska Agricultural College.

Ample space will be given in which to show what the college is doing for the advancement of the agriculture of the state, and we urge all farmers who are ambitious to succeed in their work by the use of intelligence and better methods to visit it.

We predict a first class Fair.

LANCASTER CO., NEB.

MISSOURI WEATHER AND CROPS.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau, Missouri Section, for the week ending August 19, 1901, is as follows:

The week just closed averaged slightly warmer than usual, with a high percentage of sunshine in the western portion of the state and somewhat less than the normal amount in portions of the eastern sections. Scattered showers have occurred in all sections, but the rainfall has been light, except over a few of the extreme southeastern counties, where good rains fell on the 17th, and in a few localities in other sections where the total for the week ranged from 1 to 1½ inches.

Late corn continues to improve in portions of the central and western sections, and in a few of the southeastern counties, but over the larger part of those sections it is very nearly at a standstill, while in many of the eastern counties, where the drouth has never been relieved to any great extent, it is almost completely dried up and much has been cut. Many correspondents report that corn which has apparently eared well has very little grain on the cob. In a few of the northern and western counties, the corn has been considerably damaged by chinch bugs and grasshoppers. Cotton, in the south-eastern counties, is doing fairly well; some is beginning to open. Pastures are making some growth in a number of the central and western, and in a few of the extreme southeastern counties, and in some localities furnish good feed; elsewhere they are dry and short. Where

In the way of amusements more will be provided than ever before and of quality, quantity and variety to please all.

With the best of music, with pleasant grounds, conveniently arranged buildings and all striving to make the coming fair the best in the history of the state, great things may be expected.

Bulletin, giving program and details of arrangements, free, by addressing the secretary, Des Moines.

There has been sufficient rain to keep the ground moist the late sown forage crops and gardens are growing finely, but in many counties, especially in the eastern sections, they are making little progress. In some localities the seed has failed to germinate and in others plants have died from lack of moisture. Stock water continues very scarce in most sections. Much plowing for wheat has been done in many of the western counties, with the soil in fair to good condition, and in some localities that work is practically completed, but over the larger portion of the state little progress can be made until the ground has been softened by a good rain. Apples and peaches have improved considerably in portions of the western sections and though generally underseeded will make a good crop in some localities. In many counties, however, they are still falling badly and the condition of the fruit crop, as a whole, has improved but little. In some of the eastern counties many fruit trees are dying.

A. E. HACKETT, Section Director.
Columbia, Mo., August 20, 1901.

BENTON COUNTY, N. W. ARK., NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We have been reading all the letters from our sister state, Missouri, and we sympathize with her people. Although we have not suffered so much, it has been bad enough. We have had no good soaking rain since April—only a shower occasionally—yet we are thankful for that much and the month is still with us.

Wheat was pretty good, oats nothing. Corn a few nibbles, and no gardens; but our fruit trees are breaking down with their load of big red Ben Davis apples. (This is the land of big red apples.) Some orchards have already been sold for \$1,500. Our grapes never were better.

Corn is being held at \$1 per bushel. If we could get out this winter wheat, we will try to get through ourselves some way. We have sown late beans, turnips, cowpeas and corn, but no rain has come yet to germinate the seed.

Aug. 9. MRS. S. A. McLANE.

COTTON CONDITION IN TEXAS.

Austin, Tex., August 16.—Col. E. S. Peters, of Calvert, Tex., president of the Texas Cotton Growers' Association, in response to inquiries to-day as to the cotton crop condition in this state, replied that under certain highly favorable conditions, which are unlikely to occur at this stage of season, the cotton yield of Texas might reach 3,500,000 bales, but from present prospects the crop yield will not exceed 2,800,000 bales. In southern Texas, he continued, the cotton prospects are better than at this time last year. The boll weevil has reappeared, however, in the counties along the lower Brazos, and it may do great damage, as it did last year. It will be remembered that the weevil did not do its destructive work in the Brazos valley last year until after the September storm.

Col. Peters said that in North Texas there is bound to be a big shortage of the crop. It could be greatly benefited by a heavy general rain, but this rain must come within the next two weeks in order to do any good. The plant is fruiting prematurely, which is the best indication of a shortage of yield. In central Texas the situation is even worse than in North Texas.

Col. Peters said that Harvey Jordan, of Monticello, Ga., president of the National Cotton Growers' Association, had just made a ten days' tour of the Texas cotton belt, and his conclusions were that there would be a considerable shortage of the Texas crop. The conditions in some of the other Southern States are also unfavorable.

WOOL TRADE REVIEW.

Boston, Mass., August 16.—The Boston "Commonwealth" will lay its report on tomorrow's report on the wool trade of the United States:

Though it is not true that one-quarter of the entire wool clip of Oregon has been sold this week, as rumored, there has, nevertheless, been a good, active week in Boston. Oregon wool has sold freely at 14½¢ for good No. 1. The fine and coarse wools have alike received attention. Fine Nevada sold at 46¢ clean for short wool early in the week, but the sale could not be duplicated. Heavy sales of braid wool at 18¢ and 18½¢ are reported. Prices tend steadily upward. Sales of goods show a handsome advance over last year, and a full season's product of cloths is assured. The advance of a yard on staple worsteds this week and a second advance of 2¢ a pound on yarn has done much to help the market. The receipts of wool in Boston since January 1 have been 166,315, 549 pounds, against 120,622,536 for the same period in 1900. The Boston shipments to date are 157,344,046 pounds, against sales of 92,426,000 for the same period in 1900. The stock on hand in Boston January 1, 1901, was 76,309,500 pounds; the total stock to-day is 67,337,280.

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